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ANTIGOVERNMENT MARCH STAGED IN BUENOS AIRES

PY172310 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jan (DYN) -- At 1840 approximately 200 persons chanting harsh antigovernment slogans converged in front of the metropolitan cabildo, where metalworker Dalmiro Flores was killed a month ago.

The police set up a tight security ring around Plaza de Mayo to prevent the demonstrators from marching on Government House.

The demonstrators sang the national anthem and the march "The Peronist Boys," and then kept marching on Avenida de Mayo heading west.

Demonstration Ends Peacefully

PY180152 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 17 Jan (DYN) -- Nearly 200 members of the Peronist youth branch of this capital today converged on the metropolitan cabildo on the first month of the death of metalworker Dalmiro Flores to demand that "the murder be cleared up and those responsible be identified."

After chanting harsh antigovernment slogans such as "The military dictatorship will end" and "That habit of killing will end," the demonstrators marched through Avenida de Mayo and Florida street and finally dispersed without incident.

CLARIN INTERVIEW OF PRESIDENT REYNALDO BIGNONE

PY142328 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Jan 83 pp 8-9, 46-47

[Exclusive undated interview with President Reynaldo Bignone at the Olivos presidential residence; words in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] [Question] Sir, do you think that you are leading a strong administration?

[Answer] Please explain what you mean by a strong administration.

[Question] I mean a solid administration protected from some of the political ups and downs that many people predict.

[Answer] Yes, if you call a strong administration one that is solid and protected from the political ups and downs which are being predicted, I MUST TELL YOU THAT I DO FEEL I AM LEADING A STRONG ADMINISTRATION. You will probably find the reason for my statement in my reply to your previous question, in the sense that, in my opinion, the number of persons WHOM WE MIGHT CALL OPPOSERS TO THE OBJECTIVE PURSUED is decreasing more and more. However, there will always be opposers, no matter how few, as well as skeptical persons.

[Question] Mr President, you have stated in public that elections will be held in the last quarter of 1983, setting 6 November as a deadline. Supposing that the elections are held on 6 November, when would power be handed over?

[Answer] Depending on the electoral system that is adopted, approximately 60 DAYS WILL OF NECESSITY ELAPSE BETWEEN THE ELECTION DATE AND THE HANDING OVER OF POWER. There are a number of things which must be arranged before handing over power. We believe that this will take approximately 60 days to conclude.

[Question] Is the government in favor of promoting a constitutional amendment?

[Answer] Without disregarding the fact that a constitutional amendment would perhaps be advisable in some aspects, THE GOVERNMENT WILL BY NO MEANS PROMOTE A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IF NOT REQUESTED OR PROPOSED BY THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

[Question] Are you in favor of the compulsory or the optional vote?

[Answer] I will reply to you as a citizen and not as president, although, of course, I know that I cannot separate my opinion as president from my opinion as a citizen. Considering the country's present political situation, as a citizen I am in favor of the COMPULSORY VOTE. I believe that the optional vote would be an alternative. The optional vote is the most accepted alternative throughout the world.

This is what world statistics say. We are analyzing these statistics because it is very useful to learn of the experience of countries that have more knowledge in this field because they have exercised the right to vote on more occasions. Voting is optional in almost every country. However, I repeat that for the upcoming electoral event I AM SOMEWHAT INTUITIVELY IN FAVOR OF THE COMPULSORY VOTE. I say this because I believe that in order to have an optional vote we need to be politically mature, something which I by no means doubt the Argentine people are, but above all we need to have voting experience.

In this particular case we have to institutionalize everything from the president of the nation down to the last adviser. I believe that leaving this up to the people's willingness or unwillingness to vote is not the best solution.

[Question] Mr President, although the government and public opinion in general are clearly in favor of an institutional outcome, we always hear of reports on some people's intentions to interrupt the institutional process and our movement along the path that has been laid out. Do you believe that these reports are founded?

[Answer] No, not really. To tell you the truth, I do not want to predict anything in this regard. It is very difficult to make predictions because, as you know, those who intend to frustrate the present electoral process will obviously not go about making it public. This is something very difficult to sound out. For this reason, I refer to my reply to your first question in the sense that the number of persons who are skeptical about a coup, who believe that the institutionalization process is necessary and irreversible, is increasing more and more. And going against what is necessary and irreversible is becoming more and more difficult.

[Question] Could it be categorically stated that President Bignone dismisses the possibility of a coup?

[Answer] I dismiss it in keeping with my judgment of the situation.

[Question] Mr President, ever since the present military process began, official allusions to the creation of a political force that would continue with the basic principles of the process have been made on several occasions. This force was referred to as movement of national opinion [movimiento de opinion nacional] among other names. Is your government pursuing this idea?

[Answer] I have categorically stated that the government WILL BY NO MEANS PROMOTE ANY POLITICAL FORCE to continue the present process. However, this does not mean that the government will ban any political force from adopting the basic principles of the process.

[Question] In addition to talking about the technical aspects of the elections, we will also refer to some other political issues which are hindering institutionalization, such as the economic situation, foreign debt and the missing. Mr President, what is the status of the official analysis being carried out on this subject?

[Answer] This issue is presently being analyzed on the armed forces and government levels. The analysis is well underway and attempts are being made to give some kind of a response somewhere in the near future. I am trying to be careful in the choice of words. I did not say finding a solution because if the issue has to do with "missing" persons, WE MUST BLUNTLY ADMIT THAT IT HAS NO SOLUTION. The government is not holding these persons as reported by some organizations. THE GOVERNMENT IS DEFINITELY NOT HOLDING THEM. IF ANY OF THE PERSONS REPORTED MISSING APPEAR IT IS BECAUSE THAT PERSON WANTED TO DO SO. This is why I told you that the analysis being carried out on the armed forces and the government levels is well underway, in order to give some sort of a response to this subject and clear the road for the future.

[Question] Are any consultations being made with the church in this regard?

[Answer] There is fluid contact with the church regarding this and other subjects. The church has been continously concerned over the missing issue in particular. On several occasions the Episcopacy has expressed its views through very substantial documents submitted during informal and formal contacts. The church's views are very valid and are a useful guide as to what, how and when things can be done.

[Question] Sir, might we say then that this new step taken by the authorities responds to the common concerns expressed during the latest contacts with the church?

[Answer] It responds not only to the contacts with the church. I believe that this new step responds to the attitude of the country in general. This subject has been a major concern of the church, the government itself, political leaders and, why not say it, of all the people.

[Question] How many persons have been reported missing?

[Answer] I could not give you a figure because it is very difficult. The word "missing" began to be used in relation to the REQUESTS MADE TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR INFORMATION ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF CERTAIN PERSONS. The government has always resolved or given a response to these requests in keeping with its capabilities.

[Question] Do you believe that this issue has a political solution?

[Answer] Of course. This issue has two aspects: a human aspect and a political aspect. I am not unaware of the human aspect. It is a respectable, painful and very comprehensible situation experienced by a family that has lost a relative, an acquaintance or a friend. From the human viewpoint, this deserves all the attention possible. We must seek the best human solution in view of the evidently human nature of this situation. All the successive governments of the process took all the possible steps in due time. These steps ranged from attempting to clarify as many cases as possible down to enacting a law aimed at giving the best of comfort or the best possible solution from the human viewpoint to those people affected by this situation.

There is also a political aspect which requires a political solution as such. Why do we call it a political aspect? Because this subject is evidently being used for political purposes. The missing issue is an undesirable subject, it is the result of a war in which the nation's essence was at stake. This human aspect, this painful situation is being used for political purposes on and by various national and international levels and sectors. For this reason we must also consider that this issue exists from the political viewpoint and that a political solution or response should be given to it.

[Question] Will that response also mean an amnesty that would conclude this stage?

[Answer] No necessarily.

[Question] Has an analysis been made of the timeliness of the approval by this government of a law of such a character?

[Answer] Yes. The matter has been discussed in public and also by government technical teams.

[Question] People say that the Beagle dispute will be settled before the government changeover. Will there be a solution?

[Answer] That we may or may not reach a solution depends on the evolution of the issue within the framework of the papal mediation. The government has had confidence and still has full confidence in the results OF THIS MEDIATION EFFORT. The truth is, and this is becoming increasingly evident, THAT THE CLOSER WE ARE TO THE COUNTRY'S INSTITUTIONALIZATION, THE MORE URGENT OUR NEED IS FOR THE EXPRESS APPROVAL OF ANY EVENTUAL SOLUTION BY THOSE WHO WILL BE THE PEOPLE'S LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVES AND WHO WILL BE ELECTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

[Question] The third pending problem is the Malvinas Islands. Will there be any statement by those who were responsible for the episode?

[Answer] There are two sides to the Malvinas issue from the viewpoint of the handing over of power by the current to the future government; the past and the future treatment of the issue.

The Malvinas are a national issue, a national feeling. Not only must we keep it alive, but we must actually seek to restore Argentina's full sovereignty over the islands. That is the goal of this government and, for sure, of future Argentine Governments. The concrete events which happened during the Malvinas episode in 1982 are marked by PURELY MILITARY AND POLITICAL ASPECTS and involve a different situation. The military aspect has been the target of analyses and concrete measures which have already been taken, and which are still being taken, within the armed forces. From the political viewpoint, as you already know, the military junta has decided to designate AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE which is already at work.

[Question] A controversy has arisen around the IMF standby credit because the government, contrary to what Minister Wehbe had promised, did not consult political parties on the conditions to be met for the granting of the loan. We would like to know whether those conditions exist and whether political parties are aware of them.

[Answer] In principle, I must tell you that all loans are tied to conditions. If I told you that there are no conditions I WOULD BE TELLING YOU A LIE, since all loans, granted to persons or nations, are tied to conditions.

The truth is that conditions tied to this loan, are not -- they could not be otherwise -- unacceptable, because had they been so, we would have had to look for another kind of solution. AND THE ABOVE CONDITIONS ARE NOT EVEN RESTRICTIVE BUT, QUITE THE CONTRARY, it is the government itself which submitted its ideas and programs when it asked for the loan, and the loan was granted because such ideas and programs were approved.

Loan conditions have been discussed WITH MANY EXPERTS FROM POLITICAL PARTIES at technical meetings held at the Economy Ministry. But these were not political discussions. I do not mean that parties have the obligation to accept the terms that the government has negotiated for this loan, but I do mean that there were frequent contacts between political party experts and Economy Ministry technicians and the economic leadership.

[Question] Mr President, the last economic measures and the increase in interest rates are raising fears amid politicians -- they have publicily manifested their concern -- in the sense that they believe recession may worsen. Many people contend that we are turning back to the Martinez de Hoz program. Do you agree with that opinion?

[Answer] I ABSOLUTELY DISAGREE. The mere analysis of interest rate levels will reveal that they ARE NOT POSITIVE. We are trying to implement a NEUTRAL RATE program so that savings are not discouraged and so that we can have access to the necessary lendable capital. This is quite different from the program that seeks exclusively the enforcement of positive rates.

[Question] Mr President, what was the impact of Judge Narvaiz' resignation on the government?

[Answer] I am trying to find the right word for that action. If I am to describe the impact of that action on the government, I would tell you that Judge Narvaiz' attitude has been unpleasant and that he should know why he made such a decision. The government does not know the real reasons underlying his attitude, that is, what made him make that kind of decision.

Therefore, the government accepted his resignation but rejected its terms because, logically, we categorically disagreed with them. WHAT I CAN SAY IS THAT DR NARVAIZ' SPIRIT MUST HAVE CHANGED A LOT BETWEEN 9 OCTOBER AND THE DATE OF HIS RESIGNATION. I AM REFERRING TO 9 OCTOBER BECAUSE, AT HIS REQUEST, I GRANTED HIM AN AUDIENCE AT THE OLIVOS RESIDENCE ON 9 OCTOBER. He told me that the main purpose of the audience was to greet me because we did not know each other personally. We talked cordially and in a lively way about many subjects and, curiously enough, none of these topics were among those which LATER PROMPTED HIS RESOUNDING RESIGNATION.

[Question] Will permanent tenure of the judicial branch be addressed in the talks to be held with political parties and other sectors of Argentine society?

[Answer] In the talks with the parties, the government will include all those topics that parties are REALLY INTERESTED IN DISCUSSING. I believe that as the institutionalization process moves ahead, subjects will become increasingly concrete.

As you know, the matter you are talking about was included among the examples that the military junta mentioned as topics that may be addressed, or agreed upon.

[Question] Has the government foreseen the possibility that parties may refuse to engage in a dialogue?

[Answer] It has. But Argentine political parties have publicly stated that they are in favor of dialogue. This is what they said in their last statements. For its part, the government has also shown that it favors dialogue. Therefore, while the above possibility exists, I dare say it can be practically ruled out. I also rule out the possibility that all parties may refuse to engage in a dialogue, in a conversation with the government. ISOLATED PARTIES MAY DO THAT, but I believe that most parties have publicly revealed their attitude in favor of dialogue. Not only have they expressed their support for dialogue, but they have put it into practice to the extent that the government maintains contact with parties and political leaders.

[Question] In the event of a refusal by parties, would the government change its plans?

[Answer] No. In the event of such a remote possibility, the government would make its decisions itself. Then we could not be sure that the political parties' ideas would be complied with.

[Question] Recent rumors, circulating mainly in the centers of economic, political and financial power, indicate that a cabinet reshuffle would be likely, above all because of alleged disagreements over the subsidy for the unemployed. Mr Maschwitz has denied the rumors, and the speech that you delivered to the cabinet also revealed a kind of indirect denial. Do you foresee changes in your cabinet before the end of you term?

[Answer] I would like to conclude my term WITH THIS CABINET. There is nothing in view that would indicate the need to make changes in the cabinet. All those rumors were started outside the government, and I would like to endorse what I am saying.

As a manner of endorsing it. I ask you to recall past events, because the same rumors circulated many times. Even regarding myself, at one time SOMEBODY SAID THAT THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE PRESIDENT MAY CONTINUE IN POWER UNTIL DECEMBER WAS 15 PERCENT. AND, APPARENTLY, THAT 15 PERCENT CAME ABOUT. As for the cabinet, I would say that more than 85 percent of the rumors indicate that it may be reshuffled, yet there was only one change which took place within 24 hours.

[Question] Mr President, when do you think the government will be able to announce the lifting of the state of siege?

[Answer] I don't know. First, the state of siege HAS NOT BEEN IMPOSED BY US BUT BY A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. And if a constitutional government felt that it was necessary to impose the state of siege, a de facto government will be even more inclined to impose it.

The state of siege is a tool that is used when it is needed. The government has resorted to it in just a few necessary instances.

A constitutional government has other tools to cope with specific sociopolitical situations and with agitation. But a de facto government has to use this tool. Doing away with it would amount to failing to foresee the consequences that could make the country's general situation even more difficult.

I will give a clearer explanation. The state of siege bans the individual or massive return to our country of exiles, self-exiled people or those who have availed themselves of the option to travel abroad, many of whom are responsible for the tragic situation that we confronted not long ago in Argentina.

This risk is to be carefully considered, and it must be considered taking into account the consequences that it may bring to our sociopolitical scheme. We should also take into account that all those detainees under a state of siege legislation will be released if the state of siege is lifted. However, the government is doing all that gradually and moderately, weighing the consequences, because the government is moving forward in its plan to release all detainees being held in the disposal of the executive branch before handing over power. That is what the government is doing, and, certainly, through concrete acts. THE GOVERNMENT IS ALSO SEEKING THE MOST APPROPRIATE SOLUTION FOR EXILES, SELF-EXILED PEOPLE OR EXILES BY OPTION. It is easy to find a solution for well-meaning people who want to join the institutionalization process. But a great many of them, we are sure, have the same intentions they had in the past when they plunged our country into chaos.

[Question] You have given your opinion on the Dupont affair. At the present stage of the investigations, haven't you changed your mind? You made specific comments on the affair, but I would not like to quote you because I may not do it faithfully.

[Answer] I believe that in due time I stated that I could not judge it on the basis of the investigations. I said: "I do not mean that it has political connotation, but I do not deny that it has them." And I added that what it did have were political repercussions and consequences.

[Question] Moving to the international arena, it has been announced that you are willing to travel to New Delhi in order to attend the Nonaligned Movement meeting. Does that mean that the foreign policy shift caused by the Malvinas war has deepened?

[Answer] The position that Argentina has adopted in the wake of the Malvinas Islands problem remains unchanged. OUR INTERNATIONAL STANDING, AS A RESULT OF THAT EPISODE, CALLS FOR OUR PRESENCE IN ALL INTERNATIONAL FORUMS. The Nonaligned Movement has steadfastly supported our position and, therefore, we are indebted to them. Argentina's top government echelon will be present at that meeting.

[Question] Mr President, another diplomatic consequence of the war has been the deterioration of relations with the United States. A long enough time has passed and there have been contacts between the two countries. How would you rate those relations now?

[Answer] Like I did on the first day. THEY ARE NORMAL. Precisely, during the meeting I held with party representatives on 25 June I said it was my intention to maintain normal relations with the United States, and I did not rate them. Six months later, I dare say the same thing.

[Question] Recently, the U.S. media have again charged that there are Argentine advisers in Central America. Are there Argentine military advisers in Central America?

[Answer] In Central America, like in many other countries, there are military attaches who perform their specific duties. What those charges refer to is the ILLEGAL PRESENCE OF ARGENTINE MILITARY ADVISERS IN IRREGULAR FORCES. We CATEGORICALLY DENY the presence of our advisers in those forces.

We are very well aware of the difference between a military attache, a teacher and an adviser, like the ones we have sent or like the ones sent by so many nations to different countries in an absolutely legal and open manner, and the kind of persons mentioned by those reports you are talking about. They are something different. What those reports say or insinuate is that there is Argentine military intervention or Argentine advisors to clandestine or open movements to destabilize some governments. THIS, I REPEAT, IS SOMETHING DIFFERENT AND I ONCE AGAIN CATEGORICALLY DENY IT.

[Question] Sir, what can you tell us about the subsidy for the unemployed?

[Answer] The first categorical statement that I would like to make is that the government HAS COMMITTED ITSELF TO MAKING AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THE PROBLEM. Of course, if one assumes such a commitment it is for the purpose of finding a solution, the best within one's reach. That is what we are doing. We are analyzing the best available solution, which will always be an emergency and imperfect solution because the best solution would be to give jobs to the unemployed.

The issue has, in itself, many aspects which are difficult to solve, from an appropriate financing to a suitable implementation and the precedent that all this may set. A satisfactory solution cannot be ready in a few days. Much less under inappropriate pressure.

[Question] Sir, going back to Argentina's reality, you said you wanted to be the last de facto president.

[Answer] Let me repeat what I said. I said, specifically, that "it is my hope that I may hand over power to a constitutional president who will replace me and that this constitutional president will say goodbye to the last de facto president of Argentina's past, present and future."

CHINESE GRAIN MISSION ARRIVES, MET BY DUSSEL

PY172204 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1642 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jan (TELAM) -- A PRC trade mission that will negotiate grain and oil purchases has arrived in our country.

The mission is headed by Tong Zhiguang, deputy chairman of the vegetable and oil chamber of commerce.

The visitors were received at Ezeiza airport by Eng Federico Dussel, the national grain board negotiator who, before the mission's arrival, warned reporters that no statements would be made.

Dussel was rather unwilling to give reporters the necessary information to cover the arrival.

However, Nidera Company executives said they had invited the delegation for the dedication of a new grain loading bridge in Rosario.

They then explained that the PRC bought 1 million tons of the 1982-83 crop, for a total of $150 million.

They also said the PRC may buy 100 or 200 tons of grain. [as received]

MIR LEADERSHIP MEETS, DEBATES SILES PROPOSAL

PY171456 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] held an exhaustive debate yesterday at the national meeting of its leaders with the objective of establishing positions and aims regarding the government proposal to keep the present government structure until the 100-day social truce expires.

The proposal, which was made by President Siles, was considered to be a positive step toward solving the crisis brought about by the MIR 12 days ago.

This meeting, which was attended by all MIR leaders throughout the country, was held at the El Dorado Hotel located near San Andres University.

Official spokesmen noted last night that meetings will continue today and that a complete statement (?giving) a specific position on the issue will be released later today.

The MIR is questioning the work carried out by the Interior Ministry regarding the disruption of paramilitary groups and the struggle against drug trafficking. Moreover, it believes that the government is not being led as befits a coalition government and that on the contrary the present administration is distorting the effectiveness of the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity].

In view of this crisis, President Hernan Siles Zuazo submitted a proposal to the MIR with the objective of achieving the unity of the UDP leadership.

Last Saturday, Oscar Eid Franco noted that elements leading to a solution were achieved during the meetings held last week. He added that among them is the proposal that was submitted by Siles Zuazo. Siles Zuazo also reasserted support for the democratic process.

Moreover, it was learned that the president has reasserted his trust in the six MIR cabinet members who submitted their resignation 12 days ago.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES NEAR ARGENTINE BORDER

PY180057 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] The top political official of Sud Chichas Province in Potosi Department has reported that individuals displaced from the de facto government of the immediate past are carrying out clearly subversive activities in order to again destroy the democratic process which has been resumed thanks to the tenacious struggle of the various social sectors of the Bolivian people.

It has also been reported that the enemies of democracy are holding meetings with sinister purposes in the Argentine town of La Quiaca under protection of the Argentine gendarmerie. The Panamericana correspondent in the town of Tupiza also reported that the peasants of the four southern provinces [of Postosi Department] have stated their full support of the democratic process which is forging the destiny of the fatherland since 10 October 1982 in accordance with the decisions made by the congress elected in 1980.

## ARMY, U.S. EMBASSY CHARGED WITH COUP PLANS

PY180156 Paris AFP in Spanish 2212 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Jorge Kolle, senator and first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), charged today that coup preparations are going on among sectors of the Armed Forces of the country. He warned, however, that an attmept to destabilize the current political process will not be passively observed among the military forces themselves.

Kolle and the members of the PCB Central Committee said that coup intentions are being encouraged by division commands and military units. They said their reports were based on totally reliable sources.

The enemies should be very careful, because they may bring about a radicalization of the current process, said Kolle, adding that the U.S. Embassy was involved in plans to create problems for the government and to sabotage the current process.

The charges made by the Communists were in the same vein as the statements made recently by former President David Padilla who stated that dismissed officers were preparing an antidemocratic coup d'etat.

Senator Kolle urged the Armed Forces to become a shield for democracy instead of its executioner.

He added that private business, the U.S. Embassy and military sectors intend to take advantage of the recent resumption of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Cuba as a pretext to promote coupist adventures. He also said that there is a noticeable change among the Armed Forces, since there are also commanders committed to the defense of democracy.

He concluded by maintaining that the paramilitary gangs of the extreme right are no threat to the process, saying that they lack the capability for a coup d'etat. He warned, however, that they were capable of executions, murders and terrorist actions harming the process.

## BRIEFS

SPECIAL FORCES CENTER COMMANDER -- Yesterday Col Emilio Lanza (Armaza) assumed command of the special forces training center (CITE) headquartered in Cochabamba. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jan 83 PY]

CASES OF RABIES -- It has been disclosed that organizations associated with the Public Health and Social Security Ministry are getting ready to start an intense antirabies vaccination campaign in view of the great number of dogs with rabies in Cochabamba Department. It was also disclosed that one child has died of rabies in this department. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jan 83 PY]

RADIO CITES U.S. EMBASSY ON MISSILE WRECKAGE

PY1518336 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirrantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] The U.S. Embassy has confirmed that an experimental XSM-62 Snark missile fell on Brazilian territory in 1956.

In a note, the embassy states that detailed technical information was provided at that time to Brazil. It adds that the missile which fell in Maranhao State was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

The note adds that due to an electrical problem the missile went out of control and disconnected even its self-destruction mechanism.

This note has thus confirmed press reports on the subject and has disproved some denials made by the Air Ministry.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF ARMY GENERALS REPORTED

PY150112 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Dec 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Seven generals -- four brigadier generals and three major generals -- go into compulsory retirement today, thus ending their military careers. One of the major generals affected by this retirement is Maj Gen Jose Luiz Coelho Netto, who is the Army Ministry Cabinet chief. Special Minister for Land Affairs Brig Gen Danilo Venturini has been transferred to the Army Reserve by a presidential decree which was published yesterday in the official gazette.

Other major generals going into compulsory retirement along with Maj Gen Jose Luiz Coelho Netto are: Maj Gen Antonio da Silva Campos, commander of the 7th Military Region in Fortaleza, and Maj Gen Moacyr Pereira, commander of the 4th Army Division in Belo Horizonte.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO BUENOS AIRES, LIMA

PY150022 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback completed his visit to Brazil today. He arrived in Sao Paulo at 1100 [1400 GMT] from Salvador.

After a short sightseeing tour of the city -- during which he visited Bandeirantes Palace, Ibirapuera Park, the legislative assembly, city hall and Paulista Avenue -- the Finnish foreign minister boarded a plane for Buenos Aires. From there he will continue his trip today to Lima, Peru.

BRIEFS

PETROBRAS OIL PRODUCTION -- Compared with 1978, Petrobras has increased its production 61 percent, to 277,231 barrels per day. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jan 83 PY]

PINOCHET CALLS MEETING OF ECONOMIC TEAM

PY172209 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The president has called a meeting of the members of the economic team. The session is taking place in the cabinet room in the Moneda Palace and began at 1200. In order to hold the meeting, the president interrupted his vacation at Bucalemu and arrived at the Moneda Palace at 1145.

The meeting is being attended by the interior minister, the secretary general of government, the justice minister, Economy Undersecretary Alvaro Bardon, Finance Undersecretary (Enrique Seyel), Budget Director Felipe Lamarca, Central Bank President Carlos Caceres, Production Development Corporation President Francisco Ramirez and other representatives of the economic sector.

LUDERS REASSURES SAVERS ABOUT DEPOSITS

PY172157 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Economy and Finance Minister Rolf Luders stated that savers should feel safe about their deposits in the banks which have been the subject of intervention and at other institutions of the financial system. He said this to newsmen as he left his office.

The minister said that the situation at the banks is normal. He then explained that the suspension of the payment of dividends on mutual funds applies to those who base their investments on the value of the shares. Luders added that this measure will be in force during this week. In some cases these operations will be resumed on Friday at 1030 and in others on Monday.

When asked about the banks' foreign debts, he stated that each bank will have to study its own possibilities of paying them.

Spokesman of financial circles agree that the insurance established for bank deposits is a positive measure which will induce the people to keep them at the banks and financial institutions where they had placed them.

BRIEFS

IMF GRANTS LOAN -- The IMF has granted Chile an $880 million loan to support the Chilean Government's recovery program. It was disclosed that $500 million are available for immediate use. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jan 83 PY]

FLOOD RELIEF FOR ECUADOR -- A Chilean Air Force plane transporting 15 tons of supplies left from Cerrillos airport for Quito this morning. The supplies will be donated to aid those families affected by the floods and torrential downpours in Ecuador. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Jan 83 PY]

FLOOD ISOLATE EL ORO PROVINCE, EMERGENCY SEEN

PA171620 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] El Oro Province has been isolated since yesterday morning from the other coastal provinces and from part of the sierra as a result of the damage caused to six bridges on the Machala-Guayaquil highway. The damage to these bridges is estimated at 600 million sucres, according to technicians who visited the affected sectors yesterday afternoon.

Stores in El Oro Province are already feeling the consequences of the distressing situation, since most supplies arrive via the Machala-Guayaquil highway. The people are beginning to worry after learning that the bridges cannot be repaired overnight and that some will have to be totally rebuilt. The authorities in El Oro Province, headed by the governor, the province's prefect and the mayor of Machala, held a meeting at the City Hall, where they decided to ask the central government to declare El Oro Province in a state of emergency.

'GUERRILLAS' ROB BANK OF 2.7 MILLION SUCRES

PA141918 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Robbers who escaped with approximately 2.7 million sucres from the Lago Agrio branch of the National Development Bank have been termed guerrillas by government Minister Galo Garcia Feraud. He added that during the pursuit of the assailants through the jungle, two policemen and two robbers were wounded. The latter were rescued by their companions.

Garcia Feraud said that closer vigilance has been ordered in that area, and that the Armed Forces and police are conducting an intensive search. So far, none of the alleged guerrillas have been arrested.

[Begin recording] [Garcia Feraud] Last night, in the area of Lago Agrio, a group of armed persons, reportedly guerrillas, robbed the National Development Bank and temporarily took the bank's manager hostage. They stole approximately 2.7 million sucres. Both the National Police and Armed Forces immediately took off in pursuit of this armed group, which used a station wagon that they later abandoned, which was found by the National Police. Two policemen were wounded in this violent attack. According to the reports I have received, they are being taken to the capital for medical attention because at least one of them was gravely wounded.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We have no news about their origin. However, due to the type of weapons they used and judging from their violent attack, in addition to other details, we believe this is a guerrilla group that has fled into the jungle. Despite the pursuit, they still have not been arrested. [end recording]

CONCERN FOR SOVIET SATELLITE, SPACE MISUSE NOTED

PA171544 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The imminent crash of the Soviet satellite Cosmos 1402 has caused alarm at the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which for years has been discussing the danger of such accidents. More details about this, by our correspondent in New York, (Antonio Enrique Jimenez):

[Begin Jimenez recording] The fall of the Soviet satellite that will occur by the end of the month, anywhere in the world, is, according to (Ernesto Rodriguez Medina), a Colombian diplomat specializing in space problems, a tragic example of the militarization of space.

[Rodriguez] Although we cannot deny the danger of a possible uncontrolled fall of a Soviet military satellite, this is not the real serious aspect of the problem. What is really serious is that it clearly shows the growing arms race in space. This is a matter that we Latin Americans -- Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile and other area countries, supported by Asia and Africa -- have been denouncing for the past 3 years at the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The committee sustains that space is to be used for peaceful, not military, purposes. However, the North Americans as well as the Soviets have engaged in a play on words in which they claim that military does not necessarily mean aggression. With this sophisticated allegation on behalf of defense, space is being filled with a series of military apparatus and instruments.

[Jimenez] Does the space committee plan to discuss the situation created by the Soviet satellite?

[Rodriguez] It is evident that a group of countries is going to discuss the matter. We are going to discuss it from the viewpoint that Colombia and other countries have always had of the problem. There is an outer space treaty signed in 1967 that is incomplete and full of holes. There are no definite regulations for specific cases. It does not establish any responsibility upon countries launching satellites, any indemnification for damages, nor regulations against the monopoly of outer space. Please forgive me if I say so, but to some extent the 1967 treaty is responsible for what is happening because it favors monopolies of technologically advanced powers that abuse the use of outer space in their exploration and merciless exploitation of space.

[Jimenez] Cosmos 1402 is the second Soviet statellite to fall to earth. The first one crashed in Canada 5 years, ago, disseminating radioactive material in a relatively uninhabited zone. As a result of that accident, there were talks at the United Nations of a world prohibition on nuclear satellites, but so far nothing has been done. [end recording]

PRESIDENT STROESSNER DELIVERS CAMPAIGN SPEECH

PY-152200 - [Editorial Report] Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television at 1239 GMT on 15 January 1983 begins live coverage of a speech delivered by President Alfredo Stroessner in Villarrica, where he is carrying out his electoral campaign.

President Stroessner speaks about his achievements as president, promises that the law will continue to be enforced and that no coup attempts will succeed. He also refers to the role to be played by Colorado Party members and to the glorious Paraguayan Armed Forces. He concludes his 27-minute speech by calling upon the Paraguayan people to vote for the Colorado Party candidates.

LIBERAL PARTIES PRESENT CANDIDATE LISTS

PY172256 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 Jan 83 p 12

[Excerpt] The Liberal party has presented its list of candidates for president, senators, deputies and electoral board members for the general elections in February. Dr Fulvio Hugo Celauro, president of the party and candidate for the presidency of the republic, has stated that "there were no modifications in the lists that had been approved, there were only a few changes in the order of the names." The Liberal Party has presented candidate lists for electoral board members at 195 places, almost covering the 213 voting places existing throughout the territory of the nation. Liberals have said: "this has taken a substantial effort."

The Radical Liberal Party has also presented, within the deadline established by law, its candidate lists for the 6 February general elections. Dr Enzo Doldan, president of the Party Board and candidate for the presidency of the nation, has told HOY that "everything is now developing with absolute tranquillity and we are confidently waiting for the elections." The Radical Liberal Party has submitted candidate lists for electoral board members for 87 places.

The candidate for deputy, Ruben Ruttia Pedretti, has been deleted from the list approved by the Party Assembly. Doctor Doldan stated that he was removed by the court of conduct which suspended his rights in the party because of "disobedience to party leadership."

The Colorado Party also presented its list of candidates some time ago.

INTERIOR MINISTER NAMES, WARNS SUBVERSIVES

PY152226 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Speech by Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro at Colorado Party campaign rally in Villarrica -- live]

[Excerpt] We issue a warning to the subversives in the "yellow press," to the businessmen with faith in money, who hire well-known and embittered writers of diverse allegiance, who manage the great real estate and financing companies of the East or the West and are unworthy descendants of traffickers of supplies to the enemies of the fatherland during the war against Bolivia. [applause]

And those are, dear fellow party members, the ones who now seek the moneymakers, Nobel Prize or the monopoly over the savings and loan system which the government will defend as it defends the fatherland where they live, and will do so with patriotic determination because, as President Stroessner says, a weak government cannot defend democracy.

Therefore, we will act with determination against the enemies of peace, and act so to avert unnecessary massacres later. There will be, however, total freedom for people who work, the people who serve good causes, but there will be no freedom for terrorists, for the violators of laws, for those who are opposed to democracy and antagonize the Paraguayan people. [applause]

We always speak firmly and clearly. We are not afraid of such characters as we were not afraid in 1947 when we confronted them in Ultima Street; around La Fabril premises; from Cuatro Mojones to Villeta while others sought asylum in embassies.

Fellow Colorados, people who have been expelled from our party are now, after roaming abroad maligning the fatherland, acting with renewed strength in a group headed by Epifanio Mendez Fleitas -- as though he could be head of anything -- a well-known communist who, since he joined our party, rather, since he tried to join our party, has acted treacherously, betraying Don Tomas Romero Pereira first, Natalicio Gonzalez next, Victor Morinigo later, Enciso Velloso, Federico Chaves, Molas Lopez, and finally President Stroessner and the Colorado Party. This same Mendez Fleitas ended up by falling out of favor with another well-known communist, Osvaldo Chavez, who was arrested by the police in the Chacarita, better say, Barrio Ricardo Brugada.

Now they have been joined by Waldino Ramon, Loveran Sandino, Gil Oporto, Cesar (Kholler), Marcelino Martinez Correa, Cancio Ayala Cantero, Enrique Jimenez, Basilio Gonzalez Hermosilla, Leopoldo Ostertag, Alejandro Shupp and others, including the agitator, terrorist and subversive Domingo Laino. This group is sympathetically supported and encouraged by the national accord. Even the Febreristas are unable to agree on the appointment of a director for their party newspaper and the participants cannot call it national because it is propped up with money and instructions from the Socialist International, bereft of support in our fatherland. [applause]

But as I told you, fellow Colorados, whoever they are, wherever they come from, whether they are followers of Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, MOPOCO [Colorado Popular Movement], communists, followers of Laino, whether they come from Clorinda, Curitiba, Havana, Beijing or Moscow, they will be confronted by a strong, united and powerful Colorado Party backing General Stroessner.

General Stroessner, we can feel secure because we have with us the glorious Armed Forces of the nation which is made up of steadfast and determined Colorados who will confront the communists, who hold no allegiance to the fatherland, especially the betrayers of the Colorado Party, of the fatherland, of the peace and progress we enjoy under the leadership of President Stroessner. [applause]

EIGHTEEN PRISONERS END FAST FOR FREEDOM

PY142203 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Jan 83 p 7

[Excerpts] In a letter they submitted to correction center officials, 18 persons, who on 25 December started a protest fast because "there was no reason to continue being imprisoned," have ended their fast because there are "favorable prospects for recovering their freedom shortly."

According to reports, Herminio Ramirez, was released yesterday and it is likely that several other prisoners will be released from jail in the next few days.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S.: RELATIONS 'EXTREMELY GOOD'

PY112353 Asuncion Television Cerro Cora in Spanish 1530 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Dr Mario Lopez Escobar, Paraguayan ambassador to the United States, is in Paraguay. After being received by the president of the nation, Ambassador Lopez Escobar granted an interview to the Channel 9 journalist at Government House.

[Begin recording] [Question -- in progress] And we would like you to comment on the status of Paraguayan-U.S. relations.

[Answer] They are, obviously, extremely good. Ambassador Davis' presence here has improved relations. I believe that relations have never been better than they currently are. Relations are excellent. I believe that the best is to be expected in 1983.

We are certain that Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary for Inter-American affairs, will visit us. (Manuel Casanova), U.S. representative to the IDB, is also likely to come to Paraguay. For this reason, I believe that the political and trade relations with the United States are very good.

[Question] Can you give us any other information? Negotiations are being carried out to obtain credit lines to finance national projects. What can you tell us in this regard, Mr Ambassador?

[Answer] You are right. There are plans to grant a loan to ANDE [National Electric Power Administration] and another to the Public Health Ministry. When I return to our embassy's headquarters in the United States, I will probably sign the contracts for those two loans -- which are extremely important -- in addition to other loans that are being negotiated and which we are likely to obtain.

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador, thank you very much for granting us this interview.

BRIEFS

YELLOW FEVER CAMPAIGN -- Dr Servin Blaires, head of the National Service for the Eradication of Malaria [SENEPA], has reported that the campaign to control yellow fever continues on a regular basis and that it has reduced the vector-covered area in Asuncion from approximately 56 percent to 7 or 8 percent, with the same results in other towns in the interior. Blaires also asserted that there are absolutely no yellow fever cases. [Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1530 GMT 5 Jan 83 PY]

BELAUNDE SAYS NO DIALOGUE WITH TERRORISTS

PY172129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Lima, 16 Jan (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde said today that he is in favor of giving a greater impetus to the Andean Pact. He also asserted that Peru will not renegotiate its foreign debt and added that there will be no dialogue with the terrorists in the Ayacucho area because they are assassins. Moreover, Belaunde said that Mrs Thatcher's trip to the Malvinas Islands does not lend itself to the opening of negotiations for a peaceful solution to the conflict. He added that although it is an action that concerns the domestic policy of the United Kingdom, the international impact of this gesture is not in keeping with peaceful objectives.

In his usual Sunday press conference, the Peruvian president admitted that although the Cartagena Agreement programs are slightly behind schedule, the figures show that it is making progress in the objectives established in Punta del Este. He also said he believes that the organization should be strengthened. In so doing, Belaunde expressed his disagreement with Senate President Sandro Mariategui who said that the Cartagena Agreement has not operated as it should and that since Peru has not obtained the benefits that were expected, Peru should revise the pact as soon as possible.

Moreover, the President noted that Peru is making every effort to comply with its foreign debt commitments so as to leave the door open to credit, and that this policy will be continued as long as circumstances allow. Furthermore, Belaunde reasserted that a powerful publicity machine is trying to give Peru a bad image abroad and to undermine the Peruvian democratic system by magnifying the assassinations of modest farmers and policemen and by inventing stories about nonexistent guerrillas since these are assassins who hide their faces and rely on women and children to commit their crimes.

He said that the guerrillas of 1965, who were led by Luis de la Puente de Uceda, waged battles and that their leaders were well-known. He said that these new assassins do not deserve to be compared with the first since although they were wrong they at least showed their faces. Belaunde thus refuted a statement issued to a Lima newspaper by ex-president Francisco Morales Bermudez that guerrilla action was a fact in Peru's life and that it was necessary to negotiate with it.

ARMED FORCES GIVEN CONTROL OF ANOTHER PROVINCE

PY172303 Paris AFP in Spanish 1802 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 17 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported today in this capital that the Peruvian Government has ordered the armed forces to take over the control of internal order in an eighth province, that of Tayacaja in Huancavelica Department southeast of Lima because of unrest caused by terrorism. The decree also declared a state of emergency there as well as the suspension of constitutional guarantees. The same measures have been imposed in five other provinces in Ayacucho Department, one province in Apurimac Department and another in Huancavelica Department.

It was also said that the police have discovered an extremist camp at Cocharcas in Apurimac Department and that a battle involving around 200 terrorists was being waged, but that the result of the clash was still unknown.

POLICE CLASH WITH TERRORISTS IN AYACUCHO

PY172038 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Lima, 16 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported in Lima today that 15 terrorists died in a clash with police at the Pariabamba ranch located in Urupa District, 140 km from Ayacucho, and that a Shining Path commando unit moved into the town of Huamanguilla. Despite the lack of information, it was noted that on Saturday about 100 subversives attacked and took over the Pariabamba ranch which is located in a mountainous area where they were surprised by a police patrol. It was reported that after a 3-hour battle, the Shining Path group suffered 15 casualties. However it was not specified whether the police sustained casualities or not.

Moreover, it was reported that on Saturday a group of terrorists exploded dynamite, hoisted a red flag and called a meeting of the people in the main plaza in the town of Huamanguilla, located in Huanta Province in Ayacucho. When the frightened neighbors gathered at the plaza, a group of about 15 heavily armed hooded extremists, urged them to unite with the armed struggle and denounced the abuses of the police forces that are patrolling the area.

A Lima newspaper noted today that the strike called for Saturday by the subordinate personnel of the Republican Guard stationed in Ayacucho was not carried out because the high command accepted the demands submitted by the men who are in this troubled region. The subordinate personnel reportedly requested from their superiors that they be relieved every 3 months, that they be paid a hazardous duty bonus and they also charged that they were at a disadvantage with the subversives and that some chiefs carry out arbitrary measures.

Moreover, some newspapers reported that Shining Path members now deploying in the Ayacucho and Huancayo farm area where they have attacked at least five ranches and have taken with them cattle and caused serious damage.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST EXPELLED FOR POLITICAL ACTIONS

PY171503 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Chilean citizen (Hernan Liberona Clerk) was expelled from Peru for violating the law regarding foreigners residing in Peru. (Liberona Clerk), a member of the communist party and political activist, repeatedly violated the Peruvian law that prohibits foreigners from carrying out political activities.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry stated in Lima that (Liberona's) expulsion is carried out in compliance with Peruvian law. The political activist, who has been living in exile in Peru for the past 9 years, was put on board a plane bound for Guayaquil, Ecuador. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry announced that it would issue a statement on this expulsion today.

BELAUNDE RECEIVES FINLAND'S STENBACK 18 JAN

PY180211 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde held a cordial meeting with Finnish Foreign Minister Par Stenback at government palace today. Belaunde and Stenback primarily discussed energy and health cooperation issues, sources from Pizarro Palace have reported.

HERRERA CAMPINS WELCOMES PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT

PA171425 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Report by Danilo Caballero and Osvaldo Gudino in Caracas -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Caballero] President Richardo de la Espriella arrived yesterday afternoon at the Caracas Military Club, a military complex that includes the military academy and other extensive installations, aboard a helicopter from Simon Bolivar Airport. The Panamanian president was accorded honors worthy of his rank in an impressive military and civilian protocol ceremony. Here are more details by Osvaldo Gudino:

[Gudino] Yesterday's solemn ceremony was attended by many people. The anthems of Venezuela and Panama were played and then the Venezuelan and Panamanian presidents reviewed the troops at the military field. There were also gun salutes to greet the president. A large number of elementary school children from a local school waved hundreds of Panamanian flags to welcome the Panamanian president. Here is Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' speech at this ceremony:

[Begin Herrera Campins recording] Mr President, you arrive in Venezuela, a land that has historically been a sister of your country, on the eve of the bicentennial of the birth of Pedro Gual, the illustrious foreign minister of Gran Colombia. Liberator Simon Bolivar entrusted to Gual the essential tasks of the meeting of the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama, the most audacious projection of international policy of its time in America that, with the passage of years, has taken shape in the OAS and the United Nations.

You are also arriving in 1983, which is the bicentennial of the birth of liberator Simon Bolivar. We Venezuelans and the inhabitants of the Bolivarian countries are preparing to celebrate with all the splendor necessary on such an outstanding date.

Venezuela follows with affection and attention the historic political process of Panama. Venezuela feels the brotherhood of blood and spirit and that is why we cannot be unaware of or indifferent to its fate. We know that the legacy to achieve full independence based on work and human industry of our people is an obligatory message for all countries that are the work of liberator Simon Bolivar.

You are visiting Venezuela in different circumstances, particularly in the economic field, for the continent, the world and each of our countries. We are developing countries that have been meeting a number of obstacles and difficulties that have prevented us from marching with the speed we would like toward historic goals and objectives. However, our devotion to Latin American unity, the integration of our peoples and global understanding on common democratic grounds increases every day. [end recording]

Decorates De La Espriella

PA171606 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1234 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at a decoration ceremony in honor of President Ricardo de la Espriella, at the Yellow House, seat of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, in Caracas, on 16 January -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Tensions and difficulties threaten the stability, peaceful coexistence and progress of the Latin American nations.

Today more than ever, we have both the responsibility and the duty to give true content to the legacy of peace, unity and integration bequeathed to us by Bolivar.

Constant, frank and open dialogue is the path we must tread if we are to achieve the goal of integration within the framework of everyday reality. This integration will help strengthen our nations by expanding their prospects through the convergence of creative efforts.

Democratic Venezuela has always been guided in its efforts by the identification of its people and government with the deeply-rooted and noble values that inspired our homeland's forefather during the deed of emancipation that gave birth to our nations. Our democratic process, now at the threshold of its 25th anniversary, represents an experience we offer to all friendly countries because it contains elements, factors and positions worthy of an objective and in-depth review.

For this reason, and convinced of the need to put fully into effect the Bolivarian idea of constructing a free America based on continental unity and the establishment of a new world order, my government has conscientiously, actively and constructively participated in all events and initiatives aimed at the creation of a more just and participatory international order. Within this framework, the united Latin America which the liberator dreamed of will emerge as a reserve of peace and an example of brotherhood and solidarity.

This Bolivarian idea encourages Venezuela to join in the cause of those fraternal peoples who are the victims of inadmissible and anachronistic colonialist pretensions and to reject hegemonic aspirations against our sovereignty and independence that distort our desire for peaceful coexistence, overall development and social justice. We want peace in the world and in the neighboring areas of Central America and the Caribbean so they do not turn into an experimental terrain for either direct or indirect East-West confrontation, but can serve instead as fertile ground for harmonious action and development.

We reiterate our most determined support for the Panamanian people's just aspirations to fully exercise at all levels the sovereignty bequeathed to them by history and, for the time being, to correctly implement the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. We have accompanied your noble people in their aspiration for a better life at all levels. We sincerely believe that the reciprocal cooperation that gradually creates ties of interdependence is an effective means of breaking the ties of dependence with countries of other latitudes, thus increasing our people's autonomy.

We express out total solidarity with the full establishment of an effective democracy that will clear paths for the participation of everyone in the creation of their own destiny, while complementing the desire for a better life.

We note with satisfaction that the studies for a constitutional reform are advancing in your homeland; that preparations are underway to promulgate a new electoral code enabling Panamanians to participate in general, direct and popular elections in 1984, after more than 15 years; and that there is concern over a strategy for balanced economic growth which, without ignoring the importance of banks, the free zone and the insurance and service companies, stresses industrial expansion and agricultural struggle.

Venezuela feels as its own any Panamanian success in representation at international forums. This is why we are unstinting in our support, confident and satisfied to know that this support is fully returned. The recent meeting among the foreign ministers of Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela is positive proof of this capacity to reach understanding.

Panama and Venezuela share the historical imperative of opening new paths for the fulfillment of our peoples and of the sister nations surrounding us within a framework of mutual respect, nonintervention and authentic self-determination, in line with the common aspiration for a full democracy that will confront backwardness, corruption, prejudice and sectarianism.

Mr President, before decorating you with the Order of the Liberator, in its category of Grand Collar -- which is reserved for the heads of state of friendly countries -- allow me to toast the historic and permanent solidarity between our peoples, our homelands' overall development in a climate of peace, democracy and social justice, and your personal well-being along with that of your distinguished wife and honorable party. thank you.

## De la Espriella Accepts Decoration

PA171955 Panama City Domestic Servie in Spanish 1245 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Speech by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at a decoration ceremony in the Yellow House, seat of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, in Caracas, on 16 January -- recorded]

[Text] Members of the government of the fraternal Venezuelan people, ladies and gentlemen:

We receive this Order of the Liberator humbly because I am only the depositary of an honor that belongs to the Panamanian people. How right for the Venezuelan people to have named their highest distinction after the father of the great American homeland. Bolivar's visionary genius is still alive. He was able to foresee that unity was the key to the Latin American people's destiny. We will soon be celebrating the bicentennial of his birth. Perhaps Bolivar's dream is romantic: The dream that this great event will find Latin Americans more united than ever. Let us give wings to that dream, remembering that peace must precede integration if unity is to develop and serve as an instrument of progress and welfare for our people. As our friend Omar Torrijos taught us, peace must derive from each people's own reality if it is to project itself toward all other peoples on earth.

Panama salutes with fraternal enthusiasm the Venezuelan and Colombian governments' interest in joining the Nonaligned Movement, because this will strengthen this important movement. Venezuela's entrance into the Nonaligned Movement will be a beautiful tribute from its people to liberator Simon Bolivar.

The Panamanian Government, over which we are honored to preside, fully supports the organization of the bicentennial of the liberator's birth, in the certainty that in this manner we will further honor the name of he who remains the Latin American peoples' spiritual guide.

We thank you, Mr President. Rest assured that we will zealously and honorably keep this decoration, this great honor bestowed upon us. This distinction granted us is among the most valued that we have received during our public life at the service of the Panamanian people and of Latin American integration, in accordance with our modest possibilities.

Receive, Mr President, our gratitude and that of the Panamanian people, who feel only affection and respect for their Venezuelan brothers. To you, Venezuelan friends, on behalf of my wife and of the party accompanying me, thank you for your hospitality and for the affection shown us. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID ABOLISHES SECRET POLICE

PA151953 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0948 GMT 14 Jan 83

[By Alfonso Quezada]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Jan (EFE) -- Under orders from President Miguel de la Madrid, Mexico City's secret police, one of the most repressive and hated institutions in Mexico, was abolished today.

In a move to modernize and cleanup the country's police bodies, the president, who is a lawyer, also decreed a reduction of the duties of Mexico City's Police and Transit General Office (DGPT).

The personnel, equipment and files of the now-defunct secret police, known as the Directorate of Investigation for the Prevention of Crime, will be turned over to the capital's judicial and federal police bodies.

De la Madrid, who has been in power since 1 December 1982, also ordered that the DGPT refrain from investigating crimes, and act instead as a preventive body, in accordance with the Constitution.

FOREIGN BANKS GRANT 5 BILLION CREDIT THIS MONTH

FL151410 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1220 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 15 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The representative of the Bank of London in Mexico, Tim Tlumittri [name as received], said yesterday that international banks have confidence in the future of Mexico and its present administration. A demonstration of this fact, he said, is the $5 billion credit Mexico will receive this month, $500 million of which will be provided by Great Britain.

DOMINICAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 18 JANUARY

FL180250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0133 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Dominican Republic Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega will visit Mexico from 18 to 20 Janauary, it was officially announced today.

The Foreign Secretariat announced that the Dominican official will meet with Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and with other senior members of the administration.

WAGE HIKES, PRICE FREEZE OR STRIKE, WARNS LABOR

FL121130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0256 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 11 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The country's organized labor movement has asserted it may strike to demand a general wage hike if prices are not frozen as demanded by labor organizations. Thus agreed Fidel Velazquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM] Francisco Hernandez Juarez, secretary general of the Telephone Workers Union; Mario Suarez, secretary general of the Revolutionary Confederation of Workers [and Peasants] and of the General Confederation of Workers (CGT); during separate interviews.

The CTM leader said they will insist on a price freeze and that prices be rolled back to their levels prior to 1 January. He said this petition had been presented to Hector Hernandez Cervantes, secretary of commerce and industrial development, and Arsenio Farell Cubillas, secretary of labor and social welfare.

ECONOMISTS REPORT REDUCTION IN OUTPUT

FL142037 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1746 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Mexico, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Economists say that the country's industrial plants are working 30 percent below their capacity due to a shortage of foreign currency in the controlled market and a lack of credits and construction materials.

Antonio Calderon Martinez, president of the National Associations of Consultant Economists, said that no sector of the country's industrial plants has completely stopped working yet. He added that many of these industries are at the doorstep of stopping production, particularly those highly dependent on imports that have not been able to reach new agreements on extended lines of credit with those supplying them with merchandise abroad. He believes that the regulations implemented to control exports have added excessive red tape to exports and instead of simplifying them could be counterproductive in the drive to stimuate the sale of Mexican industrial products abroad.

OPPOSITION PARTIES ADVISE JOINING OPEC

FL172230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2215 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 17 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The five opposition parties with parliamentary representation in Congress today declared themselves in favor of Mexico joining OPEC.

Official spokesmen for the National Action Party (PAN), the United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), the Workers Socialist Party (PST), the Mexican Democratic Party (PDM) and the Popular Socialist Party (PPS) agreed that joining OPEC is the only way for Mexico to defend its oil prices.

The opposition parties said they were concerned over the U.S. Department of Energy announcement that it would sell part of its strategic oil reserves.

Carlos Chavira of the PAN said that in view of this new development Mexico should reconsider joining OPEC although he thought the government lacked the political independence to do it. The PAN is the second strongest political force after the PRI.

Jaime Trejo, spokesman for the PSUM -- the third largest political force, said the U.S. Department of Energy announcement posed an unprecedented risk for the country because with it the price of oil would drop even lower. He said the large sales of oil to the northern neighbor raised its strategic reserves which are now being used against Mexico and in an attempt to pressure OPEC.

PEMEX OIL AVERAGE OUTPUT OVER 200,000 BPD

FL151430 Bridgetown CANA in English 1115 GMT 15 Jan 83

[By Simon Alterman]

[Text] Mexico City, Jan 15, CANA-REUTER -- Mexico has increased its oil output by an average of more than 200,000 barrels daily since its financial crisis came to a head last August, according to figures released by the state oil company Pemex.

The production totals shows that output rose from an average of 2.82 million barrels per day (bpd) in September -- the last month for which figures had been available -- to 2.90 million in October, 2.94 million in November and 3.02 million in December.

Production for the whole of 1982 averaged 2.75 million bpd, the target set by the government, which was sharply higher than the 1981 output of 2.31 million.

Industry analysts said Mexico had done well to boost its production in the last quarter of the year as much of it comes from offshore rigs which are difficult to operate in winter.

They added that most of the increase had probably gone to higher exports as domestic demand was thought to be steady, especially since petrol prices have just doubled.

Mexico is the world's fourth largest producer of oil, which accounts for around two thirds of its hard currency earnings.

In part due to a weak oil market, Mexico found last August it was unable to service its 83 billion dollar foreign debt and has since been forced to ask creditors for a rescheduling and seek emergency help from the International Monetary Fund.

Pemex has not released export figures for the last two months of 1982, though its provisional report for October when exports averaged 1.72 million bpd showed that it was continuing to apprach its target of 1.5 million for 1982.

The average for the first 10 months of the year was 1.45 million bpd, after bad weather at the start of 1982 had left exports of barely over one million barrels daily.

Mexico, which is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has just despatched a ministerial team on a fact-finding tour to other major producers, including four members of OPEC.

Industry analysts said the visit to Britain, which is not in OPEC, and Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Nigeria and Venezuela appeared to be aimed at modifying Mexico's reputation as something of a loner in the world oil market.

They noted that a report commissioned by President Miguel de la Madrid before he took office last month recommended a closer association with OPEC, though stopped short of suggesting that Mexico become a member of the organisation.

Mr. De la Madrid, however, has given no hint that he is considering any move towards OPEC and officials say there are no plans to do so at present.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES TRADE AT SENATE

FL140059 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2355 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Italian Ambassador Francesco Spinelli today expressed his country's interest in increasing trade with Mexico, and said cultural, economic and technological exchange between the two nations is positive.

During a visit today to the president of the Senate of the Republic, Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, the diplomat stated that we are two new governments which are beginning to know each other and to make contact, and my presence here is to assure the continuity of the relations existing between the two countries.

For his part, Gonzalez Avelar stressed his interest in undertaking a concrete project involving an exchange of views between Italian and Mexican legislators to analyze current problems with a broader perspective. Likewise, he announced he will assign to the Chambar of Senators' Foreign Relations Commission a study on possible forms of cooperation with Italian Parliament members.

PRESIDENT DE LA ESPRIELLA VISITS VENEZUELA

PA170440 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpts] At 1330 this afternoon President Ricardo de la Espriella left the Tocumen FAP [Panamanian Air Force] Base for Caracas, Venezuela, where he will hold two working meetings with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

Prior to his departure, the Panamanian president told Televisora Nacional that a Panamanian commission is already in Caracas negotiating agreements, especially economic agreements, to strengthen the ties between the two nations.

The president did not want to expand on the specific subjects that will be discussed during this visit and would not say if the subjects include projects that are now being implemented. President de la Espriella said that on his return he will give a detailed report on the results of his 3-day visit to Caracas.

Leaving aside the subject of his visit to Venezuela, Televisora Nacional asked the president about the visit to Panama of Raul Leon Torras, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba. President de la Espriella said that the Cuban official had been received with the treatment due an official of an established institution like the Cuban Central Bank. However, the president did not comment on the activities that, according to international news reports, the Cuban carried out in Panama. According to these reports, the Cuban met in Panama with economic ministers and officials of several Western countries to renegotiate the $2.6 billion Cuban foreign debt.

Regarding the visit of Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, President de la Espriella said that Enders came to Panama and met with Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado. He said that during this visit the two officials basically discussed matters of bilateral interest, with emphasis on the Central American area. De la Espriella said that the Panamanian foreign minister could give further details about this meeting.

Neither the civilian nor the military authorities at the FAP base today wanted to comment on yesterday's reports by international news agencies about the alleged arrival in Panama of Eden Pastora, the famous Commander Cero.

On hand at the FAP base to bid farewell to the president were Vice President Jorge Illueca; Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, National Guard commander in chief; Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, National Guard staff of chief; Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, National Guard G-2 chief, who accompanied the president to Caracas along with Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado. The National Guard honored the Panamanian president before his departure.

President de la Espriella will stay in Venezuela until Tuesday. The president arrived there today for an official 3-day visit aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries.

After receiving the honors due his position and listening to the Venezuelan president's welcoming speech, the Panamanian president said:

[Begin recording] Your Excellency, Mr President of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr Luis Herrera Campins; distinguished Mrs Herrera; members of the Venezuelan Government; ladies and gentlemen:

We are very happy to be in this fraternal country, cradle of the liberator. A shared inspiration deep in our minds serves to unite our points of view.

The same beacon enlightens our minds, showing us and confirming to us the similarity of our aspirations as independent, free, and sovereign peoples who are united in acknowledging and practicing our Bolivarian ideals.

Dear president and friends, we want to reiterate with our presence and that of the group that accompanies us, that gratitude of the Panamanian people and government toward our Venezuelan brothers and sisters for the unrestricted support you have always given us and still give us in our struggle to perfect our total sovereignty and to recover the canal.

This year when we commemorate the 200th anniversary of the liberator's birth, it is appropriate to point out Venezuela's importance in the hemisphere's political context as well as its unselfishness, inspired by Bolivar's ideals, in its efforts to find solutions to the problems of our America.

Our America is not only divided, it is going through a sad [word indistinct] period. Today, like yesterday, the thoughts of Bolivar are valid. We have to study his thought to rediscover an exact description of our insufficiencies and to see the sense and path of possible solutions. [end recording]

AMADO REITERATES POLICY TO PRESS IN MANAGUA

PA170201 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Jan 83 pp 1, 10

[by Eva Montilla de Kinkead]

[Text] Managua, 14 Jan -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado has said that "Panama will have reservations regarding any points in the final document of the special meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau that go against any particular country.

The draft of the final document, known as the "Managua Declaration" will be completed tomorrow morning, Saturday, 15 January. It will have 64 articles, 55 of which have already been approved. The rest of the articles will be debated until a consensus is reached. One of these is Article No 34, dealing with the situation in Nicaragua.

At a news conference held at 1000 today, Foreign Minister Amado reiterated Panama's position in favor of peace and dialogue. He said that "Panama is against any type of intervention anywhere in the world."

Answering a reporter's question about the possibility of including Venezuela and Colombia among the members of the Nonaligned Movement, which already consists of 96 nations, Amado said, "These countries' traditional policies will be a great help to the movement. Besides, an increase in membership should help rather than hinder the movement."

Regarding the Honduran-Nicaraguan border conflict, the Panamanian foreign minister said that, "at the working meeting held Saturday on Contadora Island, the foreign ministers of the four participating countries discussed some Central American problems, including that conflict. Instead of going back to the historical details of the conflict, the four countries agreed to join efforts with other countries to seek solutions to the conflict."

Amado also said that "Panama supports the principle of the Panama Canal's neutrality and that U.S. military installations in the canal area should serve exclusively to defend and protect the canal. Anything to the contrary would be a violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty and of the principle of neutrality.

Amado also said that during the UN General Assembly work session held in November 1982, Panama maintained that Belize, Guyana, Canada and Cuba should be part of the hemispheric organization. He said that no regional organization should prevent the membership of countries of this hemisphere.

The same applies to the United States, even more so, because it plays an important role on the American Continent.

The Panamanian delegation to the coordinating bureau meeting in Managua will return to Panama today at noon. Therefore, in our Sunday issue we will be carrying more details of this important international event.

CUBAN BANKERS VISIT SEEKING CLOSER TIES

PA152324 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Jan 83 pp 32, 22

[By Adan Urena]

[Text] Dr Raul Leon Torras, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba, is in Panama for the main purpose of establishing greater contact and exchanging financial information with his banking colleagues here.

In a conversation between the illustrious visitor and members of the various media, the Cuban bank president said that banking relations between Panama and Cuba are nothing new; they date back to 1977 and so far have been very positive for the two countries.

Dr Raul Leon Torras has been accompanied to Panama by Jose Julio Rodriguez, vice president of the National Bank of Cuba. They will meet with Panamanian bankers to look into future activities that could be promoted by the National Bank of Panama as well as the National Bank of Cuba. The executives will also visit several West European countries, Canada and Japan.

Dr Leon explained that Cuba's debt is similar to that of other regional countries, but that thanks to the effort of the entire Cuban population there has been a gradual strengthening of his country's economy.

In an effort to counteract outside pressures, Cuban banks are being cautious and are activating the credit facilities that have given them prestige in the world free market. Likewise, the measures adopted have, to a large extent, corrected the deficit in the balance of payments which now shows a surplus. Cuba's economy is growing and this favors a good payment rate that allows the development of convertible currency with socialist and Third World countries.

"The arms race, which prevents the development of underdeveloped countries, has to be abolished. The selfish policies of the economic sectors have to be set aside," Dr Raul Leon Torras said in conclusion.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER GHALI ARRIVES FROM MANAGUA

PA160138 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] This afternoon Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali arrived in Panama from Managua where he participated in the foreign ministers meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau. The Egyptian minister was received at Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport's diplomatic room by Dr Jose Maria Cabrera, Panamanian deputy foreign minster; Mahmud Abass 'Abd al-Hadi, Egyptian ambassador to Panama, and members of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry's Protocol Office.

The Egyptian minister said that the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting in Managua was positive and constructive and that although there are disagreements on some principles related to the interpretation of nonalignment, the important fact is that there was a frank dialogue within the framework of which most of the resolutions were adopted.

The Egyptian official said that the nonaligned ministers meeting in Managua was important because the participants from Africa and Asia were able to get a close view of the problems of Central America and the Caribbean, thus facilitating support for those peoples' just causes.

The Egyptian minister said that the Nonaligned Movement is based on a simple idea: to be politically equidistant from East and West while maintaining a very clear position in favor of decolonization.

Regarding the Middle East problem, Ambassador 'Abd al-Hadi said that the first part of the Camp David Agreement, signed by Egypt and Israel with U.S. support, has been implemented. This first part is related to the Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory. But the second part has not been fulfilled. This second part calls for Israel's withdrawal from Gaza and the west bank of the Jordan River so that these areas may be placed under Palestinian administration.

Despite this, the Egyptian minister added, the Cairo government believes that diplomatic efforts must be made to secure a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Regarding Egypt and Panama, the Egyptian official said that he will meet with Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca during the Nonaligned Movement meeting to take place in New Delhi in March and that this meeting will facilitate an intensification of relations between the two countries and the adoption of common positons on various problems. The Egyptian minister said that his country, like all the other nonaligned countries, supports the principle of neutrality for the Panama Canal. The Panama and Suez Canals are a common denominator for strengthening friendship and solidarity between Egypt and Panama.

GENERAL PAREDES ON BANANA CRISIS, PRESIDENCY

PA160140 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Nestor de Icaza interview on "The Piranhas" program with Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, at the 50th Street residence, Panama City; no date given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] I would like to discuss politics. You know that I am a specialist in foreign policy and in national policy, especially; I am an expert. I ask you this question because I am concerned. General Paredes, from your point of view, what is the meaning of the word oligarchy?

[Answer] As I see it, oligarchy, as it is understood in Panama, has disappeared. I can tell you that in this country there is no stubborn or blind oligarch. There is no such group that turns its back on the problems of other Panamanians. The truth is that this has disappeared. As I see it, there is no oligarchy in this country.

[Question] My other question deals with something that has been in the headlines: the banana conflict. What can you tell us about the problem on the banana farms?

[Answer] A full answer would be too lengthy, but I can tell you that there is a crisis in the world banana market. There are too many bananas. The supply is very high in comparison with the demand. There is disorder in the world market. There is a war between the [banana] transnationals of which there are four. We have one here: The United Brands or Chiriqui Land Company. They are eating each other up; they are fighting, but banana prices have fallen.

Right now our country is being seriously affected because we have almost 5,000 workers who are out of work. There is going to be a crisis soon because they will not have the income to meet their daily needs. The president of the republic and Labor Minister Montenegro are working along with the labor union and the company to restart operations.

It won't be easy to solve the problem this time because among the four transnationals, the one in Panama is suffering the most as a result of the price disorder and the war between the transnationals. United Brands is the one with the highest chance of going bankrupt. This is no fantasy. It is possible that United Brands may go bankrupt in Panama. I am referring to the Puerto Armuelles division. The Bocas del Toro division does not face the same situation because the fruit produced there does not have to go through the canal. It costs some $0.60 for every box of bananas to pass through the canal. Therefore, these bananas cannot compete with bananas from Changuinola which go directly to their destination without having to go through the canal. It would take too long to explain this.

[Question] How many would lose their job if the company closed?

[Answer] In Puerto Armuelles, 6,000. Multiply this by five, since there are approximately five people in each family. This means 30,000 people of Puerto Armuelles depend on this activity.

[Question] One final question, General Paredes. This is the million-dollar question. Between you and me, between colleagues, tell me: When you leave the National Guard, will you run for president? Tell me something; say the word so I can get a scoop.

[Answer] Look, one has to have sympathy for the next president of the republic because things are tough, you know [laughter]. One has to think twice, many times, about this. The 1984 president will have to face tremendous problems. The world is too narrow, too difficult. In a democracy, considering the demands of the world economy and everything being so difficult, there can be no popular president. As soon as a president goes in, they want him out and this is true for anyone going in.

To answer your question: I would accept this commitment if it is a true need of the country, of all the Panamanians, of the nation. In that case I could not establish conditions and I would go for the sacrifice, for the risk, but this would not be out of my own free will; it would not be out of a desire to earn honors and distinction. I would not go for that. I have had enough honors and distinctions that this country and this people have given me, perhaps more than I had expected.

## FRUIT COMPANY REMINDED OF CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS

PA170340 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Jan 83 p 1A

[Excerpt] Agricultural Development Minister Dr Jorge Canto has sent a note to Mr Russel D. Caid B., general manager of the Chiriqui Land Company, Puerto Armuelles division, giving him 48 hours to begin giving the farms in the republic "the efficient and careful maintenance that is usually provided during normal periods of operation."

According to Minister Canto, clause 26 of contract no 3 signed between the nation -- by Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, who was at that time agricultural development minister -- and the fruit company, establishes that the company has the obligation to maintain its farms.

## COSTA RICA

### POLICE ROUT ANTI-SANDINIST GROUP NEAR LIMON

PA160201 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] San Jose, 15 Jan (AFP) -- An armed clash between Costa Rican police and anti-Sandinist forces occurred last Friday on the Atlantic side of the country after the authorities discovered a new anti-Sandinist camp. The clash occurred along the Matina canals, 25 km north of the port of Limon, capital of the province with the same name, according to Col Jose Benito Zeledon, director of the Costa Rican rural guard.

The anti-Sandinists were surprised by the Costa Rican unit, thereby causing an exchange of gunfire before the anti-Sandinists fled. Nevertheless, the police captured the chief of the group and three of his men. They were to be taken from Limon to San Jose today. It has not been determined how many others are fleeing in the area.

A total of eight Belgian machineguns, two .30-cal carbines, uniforms, boots, food and medicines were seized from the anti-Sandinists. This is the fifth camp of Nicaraguan opposition groups discovered in Costa Rica this week, but it is the first on the Atlantic coast. It is not yet known to what group its members belong.

The other four camps were located along the northern border; several were only a few kilometers from the border. An estimated 2,000 men are believed to be training to carry out military actions against the Nicaraguan Government.

The Costa Rican Government has reaffirmed its decision to remain neutral in the Central American armed conflicts. President Luis Alberto Monge said that he will not permit the action of these groups in the country.

### GOVERNMENT RENEGOTIATES PRIVATE DEBT IN FRANCE

PA152340 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jan (AFP) -- Carlos Manuel Castillo, president of the Costa Rican Central Bank, announced today that the Costa Rican Government has negotiated with the Paris Club a partial refinancing of the $215 million private debt [as received] which is overdue.

Castillo added that, under an agreement reached with creditors after a Costa Rican delegation visited France earlier this week, 85 percent of the $94 million owed and unpaid until June 1982 will be paid in 4 years after a 3-year grace period. He also said that an additional $121 million due on December 1983 will be paid under a similar arrangement.

In addition, the creditor countries agreed to renegotiate the debt that will become due after 1983. Costa Rica's private foreign debt amounts to some $800 million, whereas the public debt exceeds $3 billion.

## EL SALVADOR

### WOMEN'S GROUP PROTESTS SENATOR DODD VISIT

PA170002 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Jan 83 p 46

[Text] Members of the Association of Patriotic Women staged a peaceful demonstration yesterday noon at the Americas Plaza in this capital. They were protesting possible negotiations between the government and the left.

The demonstrators, carrying placards and the national flag, shouted their protest against such negotiations.

There were also placards protesting the presence of U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut. Dodd is visiting our country with a member of U.S. House of Representatives. Some of the signs said: "Dodd get out, you white rat." "Dr Magana, keep your promise; no to dialogue, no to negotiations." "Go home, Dodd. We don't want you."

The women who took part in demonstration were also demanding a free press. One of the signs said: "We demand a free press to fight corruption." The demonstration lasted some 2 hours and the demonstrators marched around the plaza several times.

Many passers-by stopped to listen to the protests against the negotiations and Senator Dodd. The demonstrators later left in small groups. Just before the demonstration ended, the police showed up to disperse the demonstrators. The police seized film and recordings from reporters.

REBELS SEIZE CACAOPERA IN MORAZAN DEPARTMENT

PA171340 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Jan 83 pp 4, 17

[Text] San Miguel -- Some 500 terrorists have occupied the town of Cacaopera, 10 km north of San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department. According to reports, the terrorists have been in Cacaopera since 12 January, when they launched a violent attack against the National Guard post.

There is the possibility that several guards were killed in the line of duty. Others managed to escape and some were captured by the terrorists. The terrorists have set up their headquarters in the same building where the National Guard had its installations, seizing all the documents and arms found in the building.

Some Cacaopera residents who were able to evade the terrorists' vigilance have said that each day the terrorists force the residents of the community to listen to their harangues and to contribute money to their cause.

ARMY DENIES REBELS ARE HOLDING TWO TOWNS

PA171520 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Jan 83 pp 4, 20

[Excerpts] The terrorists groups that had slipped into the towns of Tejutla and San Francisco Morazan, Chalatenango Department, have been dislodged by troops of the Atlacatl Battalion. Armed Forces spokesmen yesterday said they have fled in several directions.

The extremists' propaganda vehicles have been constantly reporting in the last few days that they are holding those two towns. This was denied yesterday by military spokesmen, who noted that the extremist groups suffered many casualties. "This was not a large-scale operation," the military spokesmen said, "but an action aimed at dislodging the subversives, which was done 4 days ago," said Col Domingo Monterrosa, Atlacatl Battalion commander.

It was also asserted that the terrorist groups have also been pushed back from several areas along the northern trunk highway, where, in the last few days, they carried out assaults and thefts and demanded money as a war tax which, according to the authorities, is just another way of stealing.

The military sources asserted that violence has abated in the eastern area, according to reports from the area. San Miguel, Goteras, Usulutan, La Union and adjoining areas have street light, water and transport service.

Traffic is normal between San Salvador and San Miguel, as well as between La Union and San Miguel and Santa Rosa de Lima and towns along the way. Electric power has been restored in the eastern area mentioned, concludes the official report.

## GUATEMALA

### RIOS MONTT REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE WITH BELIZE

PA172025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1702 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 17 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt today stated that this country will not negotiate with George Price's Belizean Government and that the UK alone can resolve the controversy over the territory of Belize. In a brief statement to the foreign press on the negotiations that are to be conducted on 24 January at the United Nations, Rios Montt dismissed the possibility of reaching an understanding with the Belizean Government.

### NO COMMENT ON RIOS MONTT REFUSAL TO JOIN FORUM

PA151221 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jan (AFP) -- The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry today refused to comment on President Gen Efrain Rios Montt's statement that Guatemala "is not interested in participating in the Forum for Peace and Democracy," created in San Jose, Costa Rica, last October.

General Rios Montt announced his lack of interest in belonging to that forum after meeting on 12 January with his Honduran colleague, Roberto Suazo, despite the fact that, in the joint declaration signed by both chiefs of state, the Honduran President exhorts Guatemala to join.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo thought it advisable that Guatemala join the forum, but his position was not supported by General Rios Montt, it was said here.

In the third point of the joint communique signed during the visit of the Honduran chief of state, the visitor showed "much interest on the part of his government that Guatemala join the group of Central American and Caribbean countries rallying for the area's pacification and democratization, according to the terms of the declaration of foreign ministers signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 9 October 1982."

The governments of Guatemala and Nicaragua were not invited to that meeting, while the other area nation, Panama, attended as observer. Political circles, approached on the surprising decision of the Guatemalan president not to join the Central American forum, preferred not to make any comments on the subject.

### U.S., SPANISH CITIZENS CHARGED WITH TERRORISM

PA150403 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0123 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- On 11 January the Guatemalan security forces arrested Spanish citizen Maria Magdalena Monteverde Ascanio and U.S. citizen Michael Glen Ernest, who have been accused of "participating in terrorist actions."

The Guatemalan Government Information Secretariat issued a communique today on the incident stating that "the two people participated in the occupation of two farms" between the towns of Patulul and San Lucas Toliman, Solola Department, in western Guatemala.

The government has also accused them of murdering Enrique de Leon, administrator of one of the farms, "a murder that caused indignation in the people and consternation in nearby areas." The official message notes that "the area's residents identified them as the leaders of the group that occupied the farms." The communique adds that the accused will be tried.

According to the government report, Maria Magdalena is 27-years old and comes from Orotava, Spain. Michael, 26-years old, comes from North Dakota.

REBELS OVERRIDE RADIO CENTROAMERICANA FREQUENCY

PA170210 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] A subversive organization disrupted a commerical radio broadcast on Thursday in this capital to air an antigovernment message. The broadcast of the clandestine message lasted some 15 to 20 minutes.

The frequency that was overridden belongs to Radio Centroamericana located in Zone 1 of this capital. The station operates on 1510 khz. The station personnel were surprised to hear the message broadcast over their frequency.

Several days ago, the frequency of Radio Continental in Guatemala City was also overridden and an antigovernment message was broadcast.

## HONDURAS

PATROL REPORTEDLY CLASHES WITH NICARAGUAN TROOPS

PA151743 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Honduran and Nicaraguan troops have clashed again near El Anonal, jurisdiction of San Marcos de Colon. The clash took place on Tuesday. The Honduran troops did not report any casualties. According to reports, the Honduran patrol was attacked by Sandinist soldiers who were intruding in Honduran territory to steal cattle from Honduran peasants.

## NICARAGUA

OBSERVERS SEE CHANGE IN REAGAN'S REGIONAL POLICY

PA171633 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Political observers have noted in Washington that the Reagan administration is getting ready to introduce substantial changes in its policy toward Central America.

According to these observers, the apparent disposition of the Reagan administration to change its policy toward Central America is due to three important circumstances. These sources report that one of these circumstances is the stagnation analysts see in the measures promoted by the U.S. Government in Central America, to which one must add the evident change in attitude by certain Latin American governments toward the Reagan policy such as the increasing impatience of prominent U.S. legislators because of the position adopted by their government in the area. [sentence as heard]

The observers believe that the recent visit by Assistant Secretary Thomas Enders to Mexico and Venezuela is a clear sign that Reagan has begun to reevaluate his policy toward Central America.

NONALIGNED DELEGATES VISIT BORDER REGIONS

PA172028 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The 500-km tour through the country's western and northwestern region made by the foreign ministers and deputy foreign ministers of Puerto Rico, Ethiopia, Canada, Malta, Ghana, Tanzania, Qatar, Cuba and Ecuador was more of a contact with Nicaragua's reality than a tourist trip to the border. The distinguished visitors were participants in the Fifth Special Ministerial Meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau.

The ministers and deputy ministers met with Commander Javier Pichardo, member of the Sandinist assembly and military officer in charge of Military Region No 2, who gave them a thorough explanation of the aggression of which we've been victims and the way in which the region's organized people defend their revolution.

The representatives of the friendly countries subsequently went to Somotillo and Santo Tomas del Nance where they talked with the people and witnessed how they are preparing to defend the territory from the activities of counterrevolutionary military units financed by the United States in an effort to destabilize the Sandinist revolution.

NONALIGNED MEETING ISSUES FINAL COMMUNIQUE

PM151616 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1304 GMT 15 Jan 83

["Text" of the final communique issued by the Fifth Special Ministerial Meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau on 15 January in Managua -- read by announcer]

[Text] The special ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean approved early today, Saturday, 15 January 1983, the final communique of the meeting, which as of this moment will be known as the Managua Communique. This is the text of the document:

1. Fulfilling the decision made by the plenary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement held at UN Headquarters in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982, the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau met in Managua, capital of Nicaragua, in a special ministerial session from 10 to 14 January 1983 to examine the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean for the purpose of contributing, within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement's principles and objectives, to the search for authentic solutions to the serious conflicts and tensions affecting the region, as well as to the search for peace and stability in the area.

2. The following Coordinating Bureau members participated: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Madagscar, Mozambique, Nigeria, the PLO, Panama, Peru, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Yugosalvia, Zaire and Zambia.

3. The following members of the movement participated: Afghanistan, Upper Volta, Angola, Algeria, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Chad, Ecuador, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Yemen Arab Republic, St Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname, SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

4. The following countries, organizations and national liberation movements were in attendance in the role of observers: Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, the Philippines, Mexico, Venezuela, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress of (?Azania), the Arab States League, the United Nations, the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico and the AAPSO.

5. The following countries and organizations were also present as guests: Austria, Spain, Finland, Sweden, (Onodi), (Fenud), UNESCO and the UN Council for Namibia.

6. 7. [as heard] At the opening session, the meeting was privileged to hear the important speech delivered by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and member of the FSLN National Directorate, the text of which was unanimously adopted as a document of the meeting. Commander Ortega stressed the need to preserve and strengthen the movement's unity in order to contribute to peace in Latin America and the Caribbean on the basis of nonaligned principles and objectives. He also recalled the defamatory campaign launched worldwide to isolate Nicaragua, both politically and economically, and to justify military aggression. The ministers regarded the speech as an important contribution to their deliberations and to the success of the meeting.

8. The ministers felt that the summit of nonaligned countries' heads of state or government that was held for the first time in Latin America and the Caribbean was an important landmark reflecting the movement's increasing influence in the region. In this regard, they were satisfied to note Cuban President Fidel Castro's valuable contribution to the development of the Nonaligned Movement's objectives in the region and to the search for solutions to international problems affecting peace and security, particularly in South Africa and the Middle East.

9. The ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the policy of nonalignment as an important factor in international relations, underscoring the movement's independent and constructive role in the area of international affairs, as well as its basic principles and objectives, particularly the principles of free determination, nonintervention and noninterference in the domestic and foreign affairs of the states; the respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and the political independence of the states; and peaceful coexistence and the non-use of force. As in other critical areas of the world, the conflicts and tensions in Latin America and the Caribbean are aggravated by the violation of these principles.

10. The ministers noted that the fact that the special ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau to evaluate the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean had been held in Managua once again confirmed the universal applicability of the Nonaligned Movement's principles and policies. They stressed that the meeting had been held at a time when there were serious tensions in the area, and they stressed the pressures and attacks of all types that foreign forces are exerting and staging against Nicaragua. These developments threaten international peace and security. They also expressed their conviction that this meeting would lead to a strengthening of nonalignment, not only in Latin America and the Caribbean but in general.

11. The ministers praised the member states of Latin America and the Caribbean for their contribution to the promotion of nonaligned principles and policy in general, and specifically in this region. They noted with satisfaction the admission of Ecuador, Belize and St Lucia into the movement slightly over a year ago, and expressed their conviction that the movement would continue to grow stronger in Latin America and the Caribbean.

12. The ministers noted that profound transformations are currently taking place in the region, and they stressed the historic significance of the democratic, popular, anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and antiracist struggles that the Latin American and Caribbean peoples are currently waging for their liberation and the consolidation of their independence. They reaffirmed their support for the regional peoples' efforts to fully exercise their sovereignty and independence and to guarantee that these are respected. They underscored that neither Latin America nor the Caribbean should be regarded as the strategic reserves of any one state.

13. The ministers reaffirmed the regional peoples' sovereign right to choose their own economic, political and social systems, free of all foreign interference, and they exhorted all states to respect the principles of nonintervention and the nonuse of force or the threat of force in international relations. They also applauded the regional peoples' efforts to strengthen their unity, solidarity and cooperation, and they adopted as their own the aspirations to create a regional organization representative of the interests of all regional countries.

14. The ministers expressed their deep concern over the alarming deterioration of the international economic situation, as well as the lack of progress in establishing a new international economic order. They felt that the constant worsening of the world's economic conditions, with the particularly serious consequences for the developing countries' economies, reflects a structural crisis and has become one of the most serious and potentially dangerous political problems of our times. The ministers stressed the need to adopt urgent measures to achieve effective and equitable solutions to the current world economic crisis. In this regard, they took note of the resolution recently adopted by the UN General Assembly on the establishment of worldwide emergency economic measures.

15. The ministers stressed that, among other factors, the delay of economic growth and activities, the mounting deficit in the developing countries' balance of payments, the deterioration of their trade relations, the harmful effects of the high interest rates on the servicing of their foreign debts and on their access to the international capital market, the reduction in the flow of multilateral aid under concessionary conditions, the insufficiency of aid in the form of food and the lack of guarantees that this aid will be available, and the protectionist barriers raised against the developing countries' exports are all serious obstacles to the developing countries' economic growth, and therefore make it necessary for the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures.

16. In this regard, the ministers stressed that global negotiations continue to be a suitable framework within which to approach worldwide economic and development problems coherently, completely and simultaneously, and constitute a priority goal for the developing countries. For this reason, they demanded the prompt launching of these negotiations and urged those developed countries that have obstructed the consultations to cooperate with this effort in order to contribute to the prompt establishment of a new international economic order.

17. The ministers noted with concern that this deterioration of the international economic situation has seriously affected the Latin American and Caribbean countries, as shown by the fact that for the first time in 40 years the region has shown a negative economic growth rate, the inflation rate has reached an unprecedented average level of 80 percent, the traditionally high unemployment rates have been increased, and conditions of absolute poverty have substantially increased in the region.

18. The ministers noted that the major factors contributing to the critical situation currently confronted by the Latin American region include a radical decline in the prices of its basic export products, some of which, in real terms, are worse than in the 1930's; the U.S. policy of placing in the market a part of its strategic reserves of raw materials and basic products, thus affecting the basic product market; the prevailing high-interest rates; and the increase in and diversification of protectionist measures, especially the (?non-tariff) barriers imposed by certain developed countries. The ministers also noted that the subsequent reduction in the regional countries' revenues in the form of foreign exchange hindered the servicing of their foreign debts, as well as hindering the vigorous continuation of their development policies. They therefore reiterated the need for the developing countries' governments to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate these policies and practices that are harmful to trade, and to facilitate the achievement of satisfactory results at the next multilateral negotiations. The ministers acknowledged that the Sixth UNCTAD, which will be held in Belgrade in July 1983, will provide a new and important opportunity to center attention on the problems of trade and development and to seek solutions to these problems. Within this context, the ministers stressed the developing countries' need to maintain a joint negotiating position within the framework of the Group of 77, in order to contribute effectively to the success of the Sixth UNCTAD.

19. The ministers noted the unprecedented increase in the developing countries' foreign debt, indicating that, due to its magnitude, Latin America's foreign debt is particularly serious; over $300 billion, or almost half the developing countries' total debt. The dizzying growth rate of this debt, along with the sustained worsening of its conditions, reflect the irrationality of the current international economic order, the price that the developing countries must pay for the adjustment policies that must be implemented to overcome the current crisis, and the reduction in the flow of multilateral aid under concessionary conditions, particularly in terms of the financial policies implemented by some of the major developed countries. In this regard, the ministers took note of the initiatives to examine the possibilities of jointly renegotiating the Latin American countries' external debt within the context of the efforts currently being made by all the developing countries intended to guarantee a broad and equitable multilateral framework within which to solve the developing countries' credit problems.

20. Noting that according to ECLA figures the Central American countries will need $20 billion in foreign aid during the 1982-1990 period -- a figure that is even higher if one takes into consideration the Caribbean countries' need to undertake a joint development effort -- the ministers acknowledged that the world economic crisis has also seriously affected the Central American and Caribbean region. In view of this situation. the ministers exhorted the regional countries to strengthen ties of cooperation, both among themselves and with developing countries outside the region. In this regard, the ministers noted with satisfaction that a number of Latin American and Caribbean countries have implemented programs to help other regional countries. They also urged the industrialized countries to increase their cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean and to increase the flow of multilateral resources without discriminationg against any country.

21. The ministers urged the international community to pay special attention to the precarious situation of the smallest developing states in the region. The ministers particularly emphasized the urgent need for the World Bank and the IMF to make a special effort to increase the flow of resources to these countries through the adequate amendment of credit policies and criteria that were formulated as norms for application to much larger countries with different economic systems and structures.

22. The ministers condemned the use of pressure and economic sanctions against Nicaragua, Cuba, Grenada, Argentina and, more recently, Suriname. They noted the harm that these economic pressures and sanctions caused to those countries development efforts. They called for an end to the embargo, economic blockade, and other coercive measures that are applied to those countries. They affirmed the right of all states to fully exercise their national sovereignty and to adopt whatever economic or social system they consider most appropriate to promote their development.

23. The ministers reaffirmed the increasing importance of economic cooperation among developing countries as a basic part of their effort to establish a new international economic order and to promote a kind of collective self-support strategy.

In this regard, they termed positive the role that is being played by the Latin American countires in the application of the Caracas program of action for economic cooperation among developing countries, and the progress achieved by the Latin American countries in promoting closer cooperation among themselves. They emphasized the role being played by SELA and Caricom in this regard, as representative economic forces of the region.

In this regard, the ministers noted the SELA declaration of Panama, of December 1981, on economic relations between Latin American and the United States; the recent decisions reached by this organization regarding the adoption of a regional economic security system and the collective rejection of coercive economic measures; and the decisions adopted by the Latin American countires within SELA and at the 18th regional FAO conference held in Nicaragua inSeptember 1982 on the establishment of a collective food security system and the condemnation of the use of food as a political weapon.

24. On analyzing the situation in the region, the ministers noted that Central America is confronting a serious political, social and economic crisis, caused by the traditional repressive power structures and the national economic structures that generate poverty, inequality and suffering, which are aggravated by the intervention and interference to which those countries have been subjected for the past century.

25. The ministers said that the processes of change that are underway in Central America cannot be attributed to an East-West ideological confrontation, nor cay they be explained on the basis of this argument. They also noted that although the situation of crisis in the region cannot be analyzed separately from the adverse world events that are characterized by the confrontation between the large powers, this situation has been aggravated by the intensification of imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of the states in the region.

26. The ministers agreed to urge the U.S. Government to adopt a constructive position in favor of peace and dialogue with Nicaragua, in order to help to achieve negotiated political solutions to the region's problems. They also urged the international community to contribute to the achievement of these objectives.

27. The ministers highly praised the principled position taken by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in support of the just cause of the Palestinian people. They said that this position of solidarity and support will be further strengthened and expanded in the future. They urged the Latin American and Caribbean countries to participate actively in the upcoming UN conference on Palestine, as well as in regional preparatory meetings for the conference, by which they will contribute to the finding of a general, just and lasting solution to the issue of the Palestinian people and to ending the suffering imposed on them by Israel.

28. On calling attention of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples to the history of crimes by Israel over a period of 35 years in the Middle East, the ministers denounced the fact that recently Israeli links with Latin America, particularly with Central America, have been strengthened, and that Israeli interference in this region has increased, which adds an element of conflict that threatens peace and security in this part of the world, particularly through the arms deals reached by Israel and certain states in the region, which strengthen Israel's military and economic potential for continuing its policy of establishing settlements and occupying the territory of the Palestinians and other Arab territories, as it will strengthen the economy of Israel, which is based on the weapons industry and the production of means of destruction.

In this context, the ministers reaffirmed their support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples, a struggle aimed at the liberation of the occupied territories and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

The ministers urged those Latin American states that have ties of cooperation with Israel to put an end to that cooperation and to adopt measures to face up to and eliminate Israeli infiltration.

29. The ministers noted that the United States uses Israel in its intervention activities in Latin America. In this context, the ministers denounced the visits by Israeli ministers to certain Latin American countries, which have led, among other things, to the formalization of military agreements and an increase in U.S.-Israeli intervention in the affairs of the region, and which help to exacerbate the tension and may lead to an explosion.

The ministers agreed that the Zionist regime, the main ally of the Somoza regime and of other fascist and racist regimes and the architect of the policy to eliminate the Palestinian people, has reached the peak of imperialism and racism by its occupation of a part of Lebanon, its pact of aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the massacres of the Palestinian people. The ministers denounced these policies.

30. The ministers recalled the Security Council resolution that called for the transfer of diplomatic missions from Jerusalem. They condemned the decision of a Latin American state to reinstate its mission in Jerusalem, thus defying the Security Council decision and international public opinion.

31. The ministers condemned the threats and acts of aggression against Nicaragua, the financing of covert actions, the use of the territory of the United States and of countries bordering on Nicaragua for the training of counterrevolutionary forces and the violation of airspace and territorial waters [of Nicaragua] by U.S. airplanes and ships, acts that have resulted in sabotage and other actions directed toward the overthrow of the revolutionary government, leaving a toll of over 400 Nicaraguans killed, injured and kidnapped since 1979, in addition to large material and infrastructure losses.

32. The ministers particularly condemned the systematic attacks being carried out by former Somozist guardsmen against Nicaragua from across its northern border. They stated that these actions are part of a deliberate plan to harass and destabilize Nicaragua, as has been publicly acknowledged by a foreign power.

33. The ministers also condemned the systematic campaign of economic destabilization staged against Nicaragua, as part of that interventionist policy, which has been manifested in the promotion of terrorist actions designed to prevent the normal course of agricultural activities and in the promotion of the depletion of industrial capital, the encouragement of sabotage actions against the transportation and productive infrastructure, the encouragement of the drain of technicians and skilled workers and the pressure that is being exerted at the bilateral and multilateral levels to prevent Nicaragua from obtaining the credits and assistance needed for its development.

34. The ministers welcomed with satisfaction Nicaragua's firm and reiterated commitment to peace, expressed in its initiatives to hold direct dialogue with Honduras and the United States, and they urged the Security Council to carefully examine Nicaragua's peace initiatives.

35. A. In view of the seriousness of the situation described in the preceding paragraphs, the ministers reiterated their firm solidarity with the government of national reconstruction and the people of Nicaragua in their brave struggle to defend and consolidate their revolution and to reaffirm their sovereignty and their right to independence.

B. In view of the extremely tense situation that exists in Central America, the ministers decided to ask the Coordinating Bureau to continue to observe events in this subregion very closely, particularly the acts of aggression against Nicaragua, and to take whatever measures circumstances demand.

36. The ministers hailed the peace initiative presented by Mexico and Venezuela, countries that are observers of our movement, in which the presidents of the two countries express their great concern over what they describe as a dangerous deterioration of the situation in Central America and particularly of the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua. They praised the willingness of Mexico and Venezuela to offer their services to promote a dialogue between the governments of those two countries that will facilitate an understanding. Similarly, they noted the positive response of Nicaragua, and to this end they urged Honduras to reciprocate this gesture in the immediate future.

37. The ministers observed with the greatest interest the appeal extended by the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela at the meeting held in Panama on 8 and 9 January to all the countries of the Central American area to reduce tension through dialogue and negotiation and establish the bases for a permanent climate of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among states.

Similarly, the foreign ministers noted the advisability of incorporating other countries of the Latin American and Caribbean into these peace efforts.

In addition, they described as positive those countries' decision to continue to cooperate economically with the Central American and Caribbean countries, and they felt that that cooperation will contribute to efforts to achieve political stability and social peace in the region.

38. A. The Ministers emphasized that the election of Nicaragua to the Security Council will strengthen the positions and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement within the organization.

B. The ministers called on all the Central American states to resolve their problems themselves, free of all foreign interference, and to help to generate a situation of peace and tranquillity that will lead to political stability and economic development in the region and thus contribute to the cause of international peace and security.

39. The ministers expressed their concern over the fact that the situation in El Salvador has continued to deteriorate becasue of continued imperialist intervention and repression, which is a threat to the region's peace and stability. Consequently, they called for an immediate, unconditional halt to that interference. In this context, they expressed their concern over the growing involvement of the Honduran Army in the conflict, which could contribute to its expansion.

The ministers also urged the U.S. Gvoernment to adopt a constructive position that will contribute to a peaceful solution of the problem.

40. Reiterating the appeal of the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Havana in June of 1982, the ministers recognized the need to promote a negotiated solution with the participation of all the representative political forces, one of which, the FDR-FMLN [Revolutionary Democratic Front-FMLN] has made a proposal that has been well receive in favor of a dialogue without prior conditions.

The ministers welcomed the peace initiatives of Mexico and Venezuela, France and Mexico, and all other initiatives that have the same objective, and they deplored any attempt to prevent or hinder those negotiations.

41. Recalling the resolutions of the sixth summit conference, the ministers noted that in Guatemala there is another dangerous focus of tension in the region, and that imperialist intervention and repression have not ended in that country.

Similarly, they expressed concern over the strengthening of the military ties between the Zionist regime of Israel and Guatemala. The ministers denounced the expansionist policies of the Guatemalan regime, which represent a new threat to peace and stability in the region, and said that the use of force against Belize is unacceptable.

42. The ministers looked with approval at the good efforts being made by Panama in the Central American and Caribbean region and encouraged that country to continue to make efforts that will contribute to the attainment of a lasting and just peace in the region.

The ministers reiterated that they looked with approval on the restitution to Panama by the United States in March of last year [word indistinct] judicial, police and penal jurisdiction in the Panamanian territory that was formerly the Panama Canal Zone.

They also reaffirmed that U.S. Law 96-70 is incompatible with and violates the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

They also expressed their solidarity with the Panamian people and government and called for a full compliance with the canal treaties and absolute respect for the neutrality of interoceanic communication.

43. The ministers observed with concern the retention of colonialist policies and the increase in economic pressures, threats and aggression in the Caribbean area, which constitute a real threat to the peace, security and development of the area.

44. The ministers expressed their concern over the military, political and economic pressure that the imperialists are exerting on Grenada. They also denounced the economic boycott and hostile propaganda, the staging of naval maneuvers near its territory, and the violation of its airspace with the intention of destabilizing the government of that country, and they expressed their continuous support for the people and government of Granada.

45. The ministers urged all states to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Belize and to help promote its economic devleopment.

The ministers reiterated their unconditional support for the independence and territorial integrity [of Belize] and condemned any pressure or threat designed to prevent the full exercise of these rights.

In this context, the ministers supported the rights of the government and people of Belize to take the initiatives that they consider appropriate, without undermining the principles of nonalignment, to effectively face up to any threat.

Similarly, the ministers urged all states, particularly the members of the Nonaligned Movement, to help in the economic development of that country.

46. On reaffirming the need to eliminate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, and in conformity with Resolution 1514, the ministers reaffirmed their support for the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to free self-determination and independence.

47. The ministers expressed their support for the efforts being made by Suriname to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to build its future in accordance with the interests of its people, and they condemned the recent attemptes to destabilize that government. The ministers noted the measures that certain countries have adopted against the Government of the Republic of Suriname as a result of strictly domestic events. These measures will seriously imperil the social and economic development of the people of Suriname. Moreover, in view of the time at which they were adopted, these measures constitute a direct attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, which is contradictory to the generally accepted norms of international law.

48. The ministers also praised the Government of Guyana for the efforts it is making to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to guarantee a secure future for its people.

Regarding the claim begin made by Venezuela to over two thirds of Guyana's territory, they noted that the Port-of-Spain protocol expired in June, 1982. The ministers called for a just and peaceful solution to the conflict, on the basis of the principles outlined in paragraphs 134 and 135 of the communique of the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Bureau held in Havana in June, 1982, particularly those referring to the inadmissibility of the use or threat of force in the solution of disputes, and urging respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, in strict conformity with the Geneva agreement of 1966.

49. The ministers expressed their concern over the increase in the threats of military aggression against Cuba expressed in the approval of the Symms Amendment by the U.S. Senate and reiterated by the main officials of the U.S. Government, as well as the continuous violations of Cuban airspace and territorial waters, including the periodic spy flights ordered by U.S. military authorities.

50. The ministers recalled the solidarity that the Nonaligned Movement countries have extended to Cuba and once again demanded that the U.S. Government immediately and unconditionally end the economic blockade. Similarly, they called for an end to the acts of aggression and other hostile acts that have been committed against Cuba for the past 22 years and that were intensified recently with new restrictive measures against Cuba's trade, financial and credit relations.

The ministers also reaffirmed their full support for the Cuban people's just demand that the United States return the territory that it is illegally occupying -- the Guantanamo Naval Base -- and pay compensation for the considerable material loss suffered by the Cuban people as a result of the blockade and all kinds of imperialist acts of aggression.

51. The ministers, taking into account the many initiatives and proposals that have been formulated by countries in the region to achieve peace, safeguard independence and consolidate development, supported efforts to declare Central America and the Caribbean a zone of peace.

52. The ministers warned with concern that in South America there remain focuses of tension because of a colonial presence in the South Atlantic, the disputes involving several countries in the region, the continuous difficulties being faced by some of those countries to achieve development and the existence of military and political cooperation between some of the countries in the region and the apartheid regime in South Africa and the Zionist regime in Israel.

The ministers praised the brave decision made by the Colombian Government to break diplomatic relations with Pretoria's apartheid regime.

53. The ministers reiterated their support for the decision reached at previous conferences and meetings of the Nonaligned Movement to support the right of the Republic of Argentina to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They also reaffirmed the need for the parties involved to give due consideration to the interests of the inhabitants of the islands.

They recalled that the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, hegemonism, apartheid, and racism and all kinds of foreign domination; full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; the abstention from the use or the threat of force; and the peaceful solution of disputes are basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

54. The ministers, recalling the statements made in the final communique of the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Havana in 1982, recognized that the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands are integral parts of Latin America; and in this regard they expressed their pleasure over the solidarity and the firm support that the Latin American and other nonaligned countries gave to Argentina in its efforts to solve that dispute and prevent the consolidation of the colonialist situation that exists in those islands.

55. The ministers said that the way to decolonize the territories involved in the Malvinas case is to arrive at a solution to the sovereignty dispute between the Argentine and British Governments. They urged both parties to resume negotiations with the good offices of the UN secretary general in order to arrive as soon as possible at a just, peaceful and permanent solution to the conflict in conformity with the principles and decisions of the Nonaligned Movement, Resolutions 1514, 2065 and 3160 of the General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions 502 and 505.

56. The ministers felt that the massive military and naval presence and the activities of the United Kingdom in the area of the Malvinas Islands are cause for serious concern to the countries of the region and have an adverse effect on the region's stability.

57. The ministers reiterated their categorical support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate and just right to demand a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty. They are convinced that it is in the interest of the international community for this problem to be solved, and they recall that international peace and security demand such a solution. They call on all states to declare their solidarity with this inalienable right of the Bolivian people.

The ministers expressed their hope that an equitable solution will be found to this problem through the application of the peaceful procedures prescribed in the UN Charter and within the framework of the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement.

58. The ministers observed with satisfaction the efforts being made by Bolivia to restore the democratic and constitutional process that will permit that country's people to again exercise all their legitimate rights and enjoy freedom. They noted the significance of the cause of democracy in the region and urged the members of the movement to maintain a position of support for and solidarity with the consolidation of Bolivia's democratic process and the measures adopted for its economic recovery.

59. 60. [As heard] Recalling that the fourth, fifth and sixth conferences of chiefs of state and government expressed their solidarity with the social and economic changes initiated by President Salvador Allende, as did the pertinent decisions adopted by the ministerial conferences and meetings of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, the ministers demanded implementation of the resolution of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly on Chile and reaffirmed their solidarity with the legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people to restore their basic freedoms and human rights and the policy of nonalignment that was followed by President Allende.

The ministers also deplored the increasingly close relations being maintained by the Chilean authorities with the racist South African and Zionist regimes.

61. A. The ministers were very distressed to note that certain Latin American countries have dismissed the Nonaligned Movement's constant appeals to break all ties with the racist South African regime. The maintenance of any type of relations with the apartheid regime contradicts the movement's policy, since one of its major goals is to boycott completely the criminal racist regime in Pretoria. The ministers, therefore, urged those Latin American countries that still maintain political and military ties with South Africa to break them immediately.

61. B. The ministers expressed their deep concern over the persistent reports on the attempts by certain Latin American countries to form the so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization, SATO, alongside the racist regime in Pretoria. The ministers warned that a military alliance of this type with South Africa would threaten African security and international peace and security, and would undermine the international community's efforts on behalf of the independence of both Namibia and South Africa. In this regard, the ministers urged those Latin American countries that are interested to give up any attempt to establish the so-called SATO with South Africa.

61. C. The ministers praised those Latin American and Caribbean countries that have constantly provided both ministerial [ministerial] and political support to the national liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa. They urged all the Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as all the other members of the Nonaligned Movement, to double their efforts to guarantee the prompt implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 on Namibia, and reiterated their rejection of the connection that the U.S. Government is establishing between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The ministers invited the regional countries to participate actively in the next international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle, slated to be held in April 1983 in Paris, and also in the international conference in support of the frontline states, slated to be held in April 1983 in Lisbon.

62. The ministers recalled that the Latin American countries, alongside other nonaligned countries, have had an outstanding performance in the process of multilateral negotiations aimed at the establishment of a new international economic order, have promoted significant initiatives in connection with disarmament and have either adopted or strengthened measures aimed at placing their land and marine wealth at their full disposal for the benefit of their peoples.

The minister noted the existence in Latin America of a zone where nuclear weapons are banned, in accordance with the Treaty of Tlaltelolco, of which 22 Latin American states are a party; and they said that this zone will not be effective until the necessary conditions are created, permitting all Latin American states to sign and ratify it, and all nuclear power to respect it. The ministers urged those states that have international responsibilities over nonsovereign territories in the area to ratify the additional protocol to the Treaty of Tlaltelolco so that these territories can receive the benefits derived from the protocol. Within this context, the ministers took note of the Argentine declaration at the 37th sessions of the UN General Assembly on the introduction of nuclear weapons by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland into the area of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.

63. The ministers stressed the special significance of the fact that the special Coordinating Bureau meeting in Managua had been held in the Latin American and Caribbean area, coinciding with the commemoration of the bicentennial of the birth of liberator Simon Bolivar, symbol of the struggle for Latin American self-determination, independence and unity.

64. Upon examining India's valuable role since the foundation of this movement, the ministers stressed the importance of the fact that New Delhi will be the venue for the seventh summit meeting, and they acknowledged and expressed their gratitude for the work carried out by the government presided over by Prime Minister Indira Ghandi to guarantee in so short a time the conditions needed to hold this meeting. They expressed their confidence that the seventh summit meeting will be a notable contribution to the strengthening of the movement's global role and influence in world affairs.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA DEPARTS MANAGUA, WEIGHS MEETING

PA171420 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The Cuban delegation headed by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, president of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau which met in Nicaragua from 10 to 14 January, departed Saturday afternoon. The members of the delegation looked tired after accomplishing such hard work.

Malmierca emphasized that the approval of the communique that resulted from the meeting must encourage new actions, such as negotiated resolution of the conflict in the region and support for the peace initiatives proposed by Mexico, Venezuela, France and El Salvador's FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The Cuban foreign minister noted that despite U.S. maneuvers to boycott the meeting, it was an overwhelming success for the movement and the countries that advocate a new world order based on peace and security.

In referring to the seventh nonaligned summit to be held in New Delhi in March and to the results expected from it, Malmierca said:

[Begin recording] The seventh meeting must review the world situation. At this Managua meeting, we focused our attention on the Latin American and Caribbean. The seventh summit must concentrate on the situation in every contintent and area. We believe that the seventh summit meeting of chiefs of states and governments must focus its attention first on the risks that humankind is running and the threats to international peace and security. The defense of peace, the struggle against the arms buildup and the policy of confrontation which can lead the world to war must be the main topics of discussion at the next meeting.

In addition, the economic crisis being experienced by the world's capitalist system also has a negative effect on the economies of developing countries. This, combined with the unnecessary expenditures and the squandering of resources devoted to the arms buildup which prevents the use of these resources for development, make these effects [words indistinct]. In his speech to the UN General Assembly after the sixth nonaligned summit, Fidel Castro said there could be no peace without development and no development without peace. Therefore, the situation of developing countries is increasingly critical and [word indistinct]. [end recording]

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON MEETING

PA171800 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Interview with Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado, head of the Bolivian delegation to the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, by special correspondent Julio Perez Munoz, in Managua; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is your opinion of the development of the nonaligned ministerial meeting, and what does Bolivia expect from it? How could solidarity with Nicaragua and the Central American countries that struggle for their liberation be expressed?

[Answer] We of the Bolivian delegation think that this special nonaligned meeting is being held in a very positive manner even though there are logically some differences of opinion on some subjects because the base of this movement is pluralism. It can be said that we are the conscience of humankind in the face of hegemonism and imperialism in general. Within the great diversity that exists, however, Bolivians have observed great and wonderful unity on basic principles such as the denunciation of imperialism, colonialism, racism and shameful systems such as apartheid, and in general with the struggle being waged by many countries to free themselves from neocolonialism, colonialism, etcetera. That is my general opinion on the meeting or conference that is currently preparing for the New Delhi summit in March.

[Question] What is your opinion of the Sandinist revolution?

[Answer] We are truly amazed by the Sandinist revolution. We had been here very briefly 2 years ago. The Sandinist revolution reminds us of the heroic phase of the national Bolivian revolution in 1952 when the people in general mobilized with great enthusiasm against the oligarchy and foreign powers. The case of Nicaragua is especially important because, even though the struggle of the FSLN is two or three decades old -- the FSLN was founded in 1961 -- the Nicaraguans have been struggling since even before Sandino, before the 1930's. They have been struggling for their country and for Latin America.

[Question] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and you reestablished diplomatic relations between Cuba and Bolivia 2 days ago. This event has had great repercussions in the world, especially in Latin America. What can you say about this action? What is its significance for bilateral relations and for relations among the Latin American peoples?

[Answer] Regarding bilateral relations, it signifies an act of sovereignty that should not have surprised anyone. Since 10 October, when Hernan Siles Zuazo, president of the People's Democratic Unity [UDP] in Bolivia, took office, we have clearly said that we will establish diplomatic relations with all the countries of the world on the basis of our ideological pluralism. We began those diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

They had been broken by the opprobrious regime of the drug traffickers who seized power on 17 July 1980, absolutely disregarding the people's will as expressed in the elections which the UDP, headed by Siles Zuazo, won. Nevertheless, voices have emerged inside and outside Bolivia, particularly from some reactionary press, that criticize us for this renewal of relations with Cuba without realizing that we have already done so with Nicaragua and the Saharan Arab Republic and that we are going to continue to do so with all countries to which we are linked through such important ties as those of nonalignment and, in any case, with those in which we are interested and with which we desire fraternal, friendly, productive and mutually beneficial relations.

FMLN, FDR LEADERS HOLD MANAGUA NEWS CONFERENCE

PA141527 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] They either negotiate now, or they will be negotiating their own surrender, Salvadoran leaders have warned the Magana regime and its Washington sponsors. The Salvadoran soldiers used to surrender after fighting; now they surrender without fighting, Guillermo Ungo stated yesterday.

Ungo, Mario Aguinada, Fabio Castillo and Hector Oqueli held a news conference at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center yesterday within the framework of the meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau.

The United States used to be able to say that nine Latin American countries opposed the French-Mexican proposal; now it can no longer say that.

Colonel Ochoa's rebellion is clearly the result of the revolutionary war because the Salvadoran Army and the U.S. leaders who are giving advice to it at every level failed in their attempt to defeat us. The Salvadoran Army's deterioration and decay is evident in the attitude of the prisoners and the lack of trust they have in their commanders. The army's deterioration is also shown by the plots within the military leadership, the leaders of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] explained.

Aguinada noted that the strategic balance has begun to swing in favor of the revolutionaries.

Ungo stressed that Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson has lost influence, and that the struggle within the regime continues between those who want repression with reforms and those who want repression without reforms.

In conclusion, Companero Castillo warned that if Magana's regime continues to refuse to talk within a short time, it is possible that later on it won't have any alternative but to negotiate its own surrender.

Aguinada Comments

PA150436 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Here is a report on El Salvador: The revolutionary war in El Salvador is in its final stage, FMLN leader Mario Aguinada Carranza said today. He made the statement at a news conference in the building housing the Fifth Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau Meeting.

The possibility of a revolutionary victory is now in sight and the strategic balance now favors the Salvadoran revolutionary movement, he added.

Meanwhile, Fabio Castillo Figuero, another Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR]-FMLN leader, said that there are two armies in El Salvador; one that cares nothing about the social cost or human loss of the war, and another that, without taking away from its revolutionary determination, is willing to engage in dialogue and to negotiate, even though current conditions are in its favor.

Guillermo Manuel Ungo, another Salvadoran delegate, said that the threat of direct U.S. intervention cannot be disregarded, as the U.S. Administration continues to promote the war. Despite all of this, the FMLN-FDR will uphold its proposal for dialogue, while that initiative continues to gain international support.

More on News Conference

PA171742 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 15 Jan 83 p 6

[Article: "The Government Is Losing the War in El Salvador"]

[Text] The balance of forces in El Salvador has begun to break in favor of the revolutionary forces. This was in sum the most oustanding news supplied by the diplomatic leaders of the Salvadoran revolutionaries visiting Managua on the occasion of the nonaligned meeting.

At a news conference held apart from the meeting, Mario Aguinada Carranza of the FMLN noted that "the Salvadoran revolutionary process has entered its final stage." On one side, he said, there is a well-armed and trained army. It was armed and trained by the U.S. Army, and is deteriorating. It lacks morale. It doesn't have ideals based on popular interests.

On the other side, we have the people's revolutionary army, still poorly armed but arming itself with the same weapons the U.S. supplies to the other army. It is improving. It has high morale based on the real interests of the oppressed and exploited people.

The Government's Political Plan Is Failing

Guillermo Ungo of the Revolutionary Democratic Front stated that "the government's political plan is subordinate to the military program because it has no popular base and, with the deterioration of the military program, the political plan fails." In addition, he explained, the international public expresses growing concern over the U.S. and Israeli military intervention and over the danger of regionalization of the conflict.

Inside the Country, Opinion for Peace

Ungo said there is an increasing number of sectors inside the country that support the idea of a negotiated solution. This is even true within the armed forces.

The revolution advances politically and militarily, making the achievement of our objective increasingly possible. This objective is the installation of a government with ample popular participation. The Managua nonaligned meeting can give great support in this sense, he added.

Turning Point in U.S. Policy

Ungo indicated that it seems to him that the U.S. imperialist policy is reaching a turning point. "In view of the latest incidents, the United States, as well as the military sectors, have become convinced that they cannot defeat the revolution," he said. Therefore, he explained, the United States will have to choose from two things; to intervene more directly or accept negotiations.

"A direct intervention can be very costly internationally and it does not guarantee success," he noted. However, he said, although we reject the possibility of direct intervention, we must be on the alert.

The Case of the Malvinas

Replying to a question, Hector Oqueli Colindres, also of the political-diplomatic commission, stated that the U.S. role in the Malvinas changed the attitude of many countries that were indifferent to Central America and the Salvadoran case.

There Is No Such Military Aid

Referring to U.S. charges that Nicaragua is sending military aid to the Salvadoran revolutionaries, Ungo noted that the only military intervention in El Salvador is that of the United States against the Salvadoran people. "If there were such Nicaraguan aid to the revolutionaries, why hasn't the United States, with so much sophisticated equipment to watch us, presented a single piece of evidence?

The United States has never been able to point to the presence of a Salvadoran training camp in Nicaragua like the ones they have for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in Florida," he added.

The Negotiations

Fabio Castillo, another Salvadoran diplomatic leader and former rector of the University of El Salvador, said the balance is truly breaking in favor of the people's revolutionary army and that this makes negotiations more possible. He commented that if the revolutionaries want the negotiations even if they foresee the possibility of victory, it is because they want to avoid more bloodshed and because they don't want the country invaded by foreign troops.

The government must see the opportunity to negotiate because it if takes too long the only thing it will be negotiating will be its surrender, he concluded.

## Ungo Comments

PA152030 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Interview with Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, on 15 January in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] [Ungo] The ministers attending the special meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau examined the causes and consequences of a situation that is affecting international peace, as well as the economic and political destabilization maneuvers and military aggressions taking place. We are of the opinion that important action is being decided on here to halt the imperialist interventionist threat and to consolidate the principle of self-determination of the peoples.

As Salvadorans, we were glad that the Salvadoran case was discussed in every aspect regarding the intervention carried out by the U.S. Government against our people, and that at the same time the Nonaligned Movement has increased its support for the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the FMLN, and our proposals for dialogue and negotiations to attain a just, democratic and revolutionary peace in El Salvador. This is also proof that the Nonaligned Movement maintains a vigilant and active attitude and is gaining more prestige and political and moral authority to consolidate the principles and objectives for which it was created, that is, to strengthen and defend the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, and to defend and struggle for the peace and sovereignty of our countries.

[Question] What importance do you give this meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Managua to analyze the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean?

[Ungo] It has extraordinary importance. There are many examples that prove the importance of this meeting. In the first place, note that it has taken place in Nicaragua, which is part of Central America, an area constantly threatened and attacked by imperialism. Also, note that more than 100 delegations have attended the meeting, as well as representatives of approximately 100 countries -- a majority of countries of the world -- which have come here to receive the hospitality and affection of the Nicaraguan people. This is no doubt a factor that can contribute to stopping imperialist aggression -- the fact that so many countries, independently of their political position, have showed their trust in and solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and government.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED MEETING RESULTS

PA171400 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Report by Julio Perez, Havana radio special correspondent in Managua; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] At the conclusion of the special Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau ministerial meeting on Latin America and the Caribbean here in Managua, we can state with certainty that the Nicaraguan people and their revolutionary government have achieved an important political and diplomatic victory.

The maneuvers in which some members countries that are unconditional allies of the United States engaged, as well as the direct pressure Washington exerted over many governments, have completely failed since the meeting especially centered upon the area's hottest problems.

The United States was called by name when the main party responsible for the economic crisis of Latin America, especially of Central America, was identified. It was pointed at as the source of support for the attacks against Nicaragua and for directly meddling in El Salvador.

According to diplomatic circles and foreign media accredited to the Managua meeting, there is no doubt that the United States and its current government were unmasked by the Nonaligned Movement, represented here by more than 100 nations.

This allows us to state with certainty that Washington has once again suffered a serious political setback that undoubtedly will have very positive consequences that will lead to a dialogue and negotiations between the parties in conflict.

The Managua declaration, as the final document of the ministerial meeting has been called, represents a victory for Nicaragua's foreign policy. In the opinion of the great majority of the delegations that attended the conference, this document represents a very positive contribution to the discussions on Latin America and Caribbean that will take place at the seventh Nonaligned Movement summit in March in India.

At Cuba's request, a document prepared by the United States was reproduced and distributed to the delegations. This document was part of the political and economic pressure that the United States exerted on other countries to question and soften the Nicaraguan document.

Many delegations that participated in the ministerial meeting have said the U.S. Government exerted pressure to weaken the document. In so doing, Washington is clearly making evident its anachronistic positions on Latin America's hottest issues.

Setting aside its support for Great Britain, which was decisive and allowed that country to reconquer the Malvinas to perpetuate its colonial domination, the United States dares say in that document that it is neutral and that it has spoken in favor of peaceful resolution of the controversy over these islands.

Unable to find a solid argument for this statement, the United States says in the document that the French-Mexican proposal for peace in Central America is fragmentary and not general.

In an effort to minimize the setbacks of the Salvadoran Army and the advances of the revolutionary forces, Washington states that the insistance of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the FMLN on negotiations isolates these organizations from what Washington calls the democratic current.

In an attempt to cover the sun with one finger, the State Department document says there is no U.S. blockade against Cuba and that the Symms Amendment is not meant as a threat against Cuba or any other nation in the hemisphere.

Disregarding the fact that the Cuban people don't want foreign bases in their territory, the document states that Washington has the legal right to remain in Guantanamo Base, in accordance with the 1903 treaty and the 1934 agreement, which it considers obligatory, and which were signed with the government of the then self-styled Cuban Republic.

Showing absolute contempt for the Nicaraguans and no evidence to the contrary, the State Department document claims that Washington is not trying to overthrow the Managua government. Later on, the document adds that there is no law in effect preventing Washington from fulfilling the obligations derived from the Panama Canal treaty.

The Nonaligned Movement meeting has been an important setback for dollar diplomacy. The essential portions of the documents were approved by the delegates and the editing commission approved an Algerian proposal asking the movement to continue observing closely the attacks against Nicaragua and to adopt in the future whatever measures the situation demands.

Diplomatic sources in Managua have said the approval of this new paragraph reflects the deep concern of the Nonaligned Movement over the continuous imperialist aggression against Nicaragua and its insane policy toward El Salvador and the rest of Central America.

The paragraphs condemning the aggression against Nicaragua and the paragraph backing the peace initiative of Mexico and Venezuela were also approved. This indicates the nonaligned decision to act adequately to prevent the warmongering efforts of President Ronald Reagan to turn Nicaragua into the site for a large war.

Another paragraph approved by the editing committee acknowledges that the Central American crisis has been aggravated by imperialist meddling and rejects every attempt to link the crisis to the so-called East-West confrontation.

Regarding increased Zionist activities in the region, amendments introduced by Syria and the PLO were approved. These amendments condemn the sale of Zionist arms to some Latin American countries and urges these countries to stop this type of transaction.

Developments at the Managua meeting, as well as what already could be called its final document, are further evidence that the cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as the reason for its existence -- its anti-imperialism -- overcame the big obstacles that the United States and its allies put up and once again became the banners of the movement.

SPOKESMAN DENIES JUNTA'S TROOPS IN HONDURAS

PA150040 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] A plot to present Nicaragua to the world as the perpetrator of aggression against Honduras was denounced today by Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, the official spokesman of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction. According to Espinoza, this maneuver involved the complicity of a UPI correspondent who, after visiting our northern border, reported that Nicaraguan soldiers were entrenched inside Honduran territory.

According to the dispatch sent by the UPI correspondent, who ostensibly came to cover the nonaligned meeting underway in our country, Nicaraguan forces are occupying trenches built by the counterrevolutionaries in Honduran territory.

Manuel Espinoza said the Defense Ministry officials will invite the newsmen accredited to the nonaligned meeting to visit the area involved in the UPI correspondent's charges so they may personally confirm the falsehood of these charges.

Conferees at the meeting here pointed out that the whole thing is a new U.S. maneuver to sabotage the meeting and discredit the condemnation of U.S. foreign policy included in the meeting's resolution.

STATE SECURITY WARNS AGAINST NEW ATTACKS

PA152015 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Jan 83 p 14

[Text] Managua -- Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna Juarez, Nicaragua's general director of state security, announced yesterday that the "counterrevolutionary former Somozist guardsmen are planning to stage a full-scale attack during Holy Week."

Talking to foreign newsmen, Cerna pointed out that since October the counterrevolutionary forces have increased their "terrorist actions" against the civilian population in order to disrupt the agricultural activities in the area bordering Honduras.

He stressed that these actions are in line with the "normal plan" announced 4 months ago calling for an intensification of activities.

Commander Cerna added that on previous occasions "the counterrevolutionaries," who usually attack from Honduras, have tried to stage an aggression on a larger scale, setting various dates on which to do this.

Government reports point out that in recent weeks "bands of former Somozist guardsmen" who entered the country from Honduras have kidnapped no less than 75 peasants, have killed 4 soldiers and civilians so far this month and have carried out other sabotage actions in villages near the Honduran border.

ARMY OCCUPIES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CAMP

PA151647 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] A camp belonging to former Somozist guardsmen located near the Honduran border in Nicaraguan territory has been occupied by the Sandinist People's Army. A significant amount of materiel was seized in this operation; 3 mortars, 2 machineguns, several radio transmitters, 5 knapsacks, 1 electric generator, 6 carbines, 1 rifle, 3 rocket launchers and more than 7,000 rounds of ammunition of various calibers.

These weapons were given to the former Somozist guardsmen by the CIA for the purpose of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government.

Not long ago, a Sandinist People's Army patrol killed several members of a band of former Somozist guardsmen during a clash near the Honduran border.

REPORTAGE ON ALMEIDA'S SEYCHELLES VISIT

Delegation Arrives

FL171701 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Juan Almeida, vice president of the Council of State, has begun an official 3-day visit to the Seychelles. Almeida, who will meet with President Albert Rene, arrived in Victoria from Mauritius after an official 4-day visit.

In Mauritius, Almeida met with Prime Minister Anerud Jugnauth and other government officials. The Cuban leader said that our country supports Mauritian demands regarding Diego Garcia Island, leased by Great Britain to the United States for the construction of a military base. Almeida indicated that Cuba and Mauritius are going to cooperate in sugar production research. Almeida also emphasized his support for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean so that it can become a zone of peace.

Received by President

FL180207 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Seychelles President Albert Rene today received the official delegation headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Cuban Council of State. Almeida arrived in Victoria, capital of Seychelles, from Mauritius where he completed a 4-day official visit.

Among today's activities, the Cuban leader met with Maxime Ferrari, Seychelles' minister of planning and external relations. Representatives from the two countries signed three bilateral cooperation agreements which cover the elimination of visas for diplomats and cooperation between the two ministries of Foreign Relations.

The Cuban delegation attended a luncheon held in its honor by the Executive Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the country's ruling party.

TALKS WITH YEMENI FOREIGN MINISTER OPEN

FL171920 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca and 'Abd al-'Aziz aḍ-Dali, Foreign Ministers of Cuba and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] respectively, today opened talks at the main offices of the Foreign Ministry in the capital. The talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere befitting the ties of friendship which unite the peoples of Cuba and the PDRY. The Yemeni foreign minister's visit comes in answer to an invitation made by Cuba's Foreign Ministry.

LOPEZ MICHELSEN DEPARTS FOR COLOMBIA VIA MIAMI

PA172211 Paris AFP in Spanish 1909 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Havana, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, former president of Colombia and present head of that country's Liberal Party, left today for Bogota via Miami. He was seen off at the Havana airport by Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Although official authorization for their presence had been given, foreign journalists who went to the airport were admitted to the protocol lounge only after Lopez Michelsen's plane had already started taxiing along the runway.

BELAUNDE RECEIVES HAVANA PROVINCE CHIEF

FL141425 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has received Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana City Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, at Lima's Government Palace. Fernandez Mell arrived in the Andean country last Wednesday in answer to a special invitation by Lima's Provincial Council to participate in festivities marking the 148th anniversary of the city's founding.

BOLIVIANS SATISFIED OVER RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA131314 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies, the Labor Federation and the leaders of several Bolivian parties have expressed satisfaction over the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between their country and Cuba which were interrupted 19 years ago.

The lower congressional chamber approved a resolution rejoicing over the resumption of Cuban-Bolivian ties. The leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation expressed similar feelings, adding that relations between the two countries will be a guide in terms of international nonaligned and third world policy.

(Oscar Ed Franco), leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, stressed that the reestablishment of the diplomatic ties with Cuba was an aspiration endorsed by the Bolivian people.

(Oscar Boniffas), a leader of the Bolivian Christian Democratic Party, termed this development positive within the current international framework.

In Managua, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto applauded the Cuban and Bolivian Government decision, which will benefit all the Latin American sister peoples. D'Escoto expressed his satisfaction that Cuba and Bolivia signed the agreement reestablishing diplomatic relations in Managua.

OBSERVATIONS ON BOLIVIAN DOMESTIC SITUATION

PA161845 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] We will not discuss Bolivia's domestic policy. In Bolivia, the MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left] has accused the U.S. Government of interfering in Bolivia's domestic affairs. The MNRI has once again stated clearly that although the reactionaries are sabotaging and disturbing the country, Bolivia will continue with the process, following a democratic line.

The MNRI political commission has issued the slogan "NO TO DESTABILIZATION," all in capital letters. This means that Bolivia does not want anybody interfering in its domestic political affairs. The MNRI is ready to repel any blackmail or sabotage coming from abroad or from inside the country which might endanger Siles Suazo's constitutional government. According to the MNRI, the present government is firmly determined to fight the drug traffic conducted by the previous regimes, and it blames this drug traffic on the reactionary right. The MNRI also accuses the right of staging campaigns and making propaganda to discredit the constitutional government. According to the MNRI, these reactionaries are also among the ranks of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] coalition.

A MNRI document has clearly stated that saboteurs will be fought and that the popular classes will be the only winners.

Certain political observers have commented on these MNRI declarations, saying that this party is following a very clearly defined path.

The rightist press has launched a campaign to discredit the present administration. This campaign has been stepped up to include demands that the current government eliminate from its cabinet those ministers who are active in the PCB [Bolivian Communist Party].

It has been learned that the UDP parties have held separate meetings to discuss Bolivia's political situation and future prospects.

According to certain press commentators, the United States is dissatisfied with Siles Zuazo's UDP. This is (?evident) in the U.S. refusal to grant credits and economic aid to Bolivia. This policy reached its height when Edwin Corr, the U.S. ambassador in La Paz, rebuffed Siles Zuazo by not attending his New Year's Eve reception. According to reliable sources, the U.S. ambassador was the only ambassador missing from this reception.

In an interview for PRAVDA, Foreign Minister Mario Velarde said that Bolivia is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement and that it will fight to exterminate the last vestiges of colonialism and neocolonialism.

In a report for PRAVDA, the newspaper's correspondent in Bolivia said that in recent years production there has declined, especially in the mining sector. There is unemployment and the previous governments are exclusively to blame for this. Despite two recent wage increases, the money is not enough.

Of the two communist ministers in the cabinet, one of them, Mines and Metallurgy Minister Carlos Barragan Vargas, has told PRAVDA that he favorably views the constitutional government's plans to benefit the mining sector. The minister added that the mining industry will be expanded. He also said that it is necessary to create the National Council for the Mining Industry and called for strengthening the state-controlled mining sector and for worker participation in the management of production. Concerning the Siglo Veinte miners, who have a number of serious problems, [words indistinct] the problem of silicosis, which affects those miners who work in the underground passages. They also say that when the doctors examine them, they tell them that they are fine, but by the time these miners turn 40, they are practically at the doors of the cemetery. The miners also claim that they have no suitable housing and that their living conditions are very bad.

PCB Secretary General (Jorge Colle) has told the PRAVDA correspondent that Bolivia is going through a crisis and has serious problems. Even so, the workers have faith in the current administration and are ready to defend (?it) with all their might in order to defend and bring about progress in the next few years.

Vice President Paz Zamora told newsmen at a news conference that the resignation of the six Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] ministers does not mean that this party has become estranged from the UDP. He added that the fact that these ministers have resigned means that President Siles has decided to further the democratic process. It has also been learned that several MIR leaders have indicated that President Siles wants wants to rule alone with the MNR [National Revolutionary Movement]. The MIR leaders have called for the creation of a governmental frontist unity intended to implement Bolivia's plans.

The resigning officials include the ministers of finance, energy, industry and commerce, integration and development and health.

There has also been news about the creation of a commission charged with finding a solution to the current crisis.

Army commander Gen (Simon Sejas Gordoya) has explained that the armed forces will continue to clean up their institution and to punish those army officers implicated in drug trafficking. He also announced the creation of an honor tribunal to review and pass judgement on these problems.

COSTA RICAN DEPUTIES VISIT ANPP VICE PRESIDENT

FL172155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] A group of 18 Costa Rican deputies today met with the vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] at the Palace of Conventions. Jorge Lezcanao, ANPP vice president and member of Cuba's Council of State, welcomed the visiting parlamentarians and told the Costa Ricans their visit would leave a favorable and lasting impression which would strengthen the existing brotherhood between the two peoples.

Lezcano gave a detailed explanation of the Cuban parliamentary system -- the organizations which support it and the principles it is based on -- the electoral system and the functions and duties of the delegates elected by the masses. The Costa Rican parliamentarians asked questions and received detailed answers on the topics covered by the ANPP vice president.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT, INDONESIAN AMBASSADORS -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, today received the credentials of the new Cypriot ambassador to Cuba, Konstandinos Mousioutas, and the new Indonesian Ambassador, Husni Tamrin Pane. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 83 FL]

CUBA-GDR RELATIONS CELEBRATED -- The strength of relations between Cuba and the GDR during the last two decades were praised in a ceremony held to mark the 20th anniversary of these ties at the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples. Central Committee member Hector Rodriguez Llompart was the keynote speaker. Attending the ceremony was Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo; Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate Politburo member; and Klaus Hartmann, GDR Embassy charge d'affairs. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jan 83 FL]

MILIAN OPENS NEW COMMUNITY -- Arnaldo Milian, member of the party Politburo and minister of agriculture, has opened a new community with 30 housing units in the Manantiales coffee region, near the shores of the Hanabanilla River in the Villa Clara Province municipality of Manicaragua. The new community also has several social facilities, among them two small parks, a primary school and a government-operated commercial center. The housing units have running water and electricity may be connected soon. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jan 83 FL]

## CENTRAL BANK TO BE SET UP BY CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

FL171900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1654 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Jan 17, CANA -- Finance ministers from some English-speaking Caribbean countries reached agreement here to set up a central bank in St Kitts-Nevis in April, according to an official statement issued today. The central bank is to serve Dominica, St Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat.

The bank represents an upgrading of an Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority (ECCA) which regulates the flow of the East Caribbean (E.C.) dollar used by all the islands. The ECCA countries also belong to the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS). All except Montserrat attended a meeting here last week which discussed the upgrading of the ECCA.

A statement from the OECS Economic Affairs Secretariat said the ministers had made substantial progress on the proposal, but there were a few minor issues still to be ironed out among member states. No details were given.

"It is hoped that government positions on the issues which are outstanding will be arrived at in time for the establishment of the bank on April 2, 1983," the statement added.

The finance ministers endorsed a decision they had previously made at a meeting last May that the headquarters of the proposed Eastern Caribbean Central Bank be located in St Kitts, where the ECCA is based. The statement said the ministers had decided that work should proceed on the harmonisation of legislation in respect of banking and exchange control in the seven member states. They also agreed that the financial secretaries of member countries should meet from time to time to discuss matters of common interest. The finance ministers further agreed to authorise the OECS Economic Affairs Secretariat to pursue negotiations and the finalisation of a number of agreements concerning double taxation agreements between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the lesser developed countries (LDO's) and Canada.

## DOMINICA

## POLICE POWERS EXTENDED FOR ANOTHER YEAR

FL172325 Bridgetown CANA in English 2243 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, Jan 17, CANA -- Emergency regulations granting Dominica's police wide powers of arrest and detention will remain in force for another 12 months, it was officially announced today. These measures were first enacted by government on February 16, 1981, after Rastafarians kidnapped a prominent farmer, and subsequently extended for a year, expiring on February 20. Government has given no reason for the extension, notice of which was given in the official gazette.

## GRENADA

## CUBA DONATES HOUSING PLANT FOR ARMED FORCES

FL172350 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Cuba has donated another Sandino housing plant to Grenada to [words indstiinct] providing houses for the members of the armed forces. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop read the announcement at Saturday's promotion and emulation ceremonies held to officially close Armed Forces Week. He said it had always been the concern of the government that some members of the armed forces are desperately in need of housing and as such, to help this country [words indistinct] Cuba President Fidel Castro during his visit to Cuba last year.

HEATLH COOPERATION PACT WITH NICARAGUA SIGNED

FL180015 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada and the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua have signed a 5-year agreement in the field of health. The agremeent was signed in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua between the Grenada's minister of health, Comrade Chris de Riggs and his Nicaraguan counterpart, Lea Guido.

Under the accord, the governments have agreed to inform each other of the public health structures and the [words indistinct] relates to health which will allow for an exchange of the experiences of the respective countries.

NUTMEG FINANCIAL YEAR CALLED 'DISASTROUS'

FL171220 Bridgetown CANA in English 2018 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, Jan 17, CANA -- The general manager of the Grenada Cooperative Nutmeg Association, Robin Renwick, has disclosed that the last financial year was a disastrous one for the industry.

Mr Renwick said that the industry was still in a precarious position despite the fact that in the last financial year from 1981-82 some 6.1 million pounds of nutmegs were produced by farmers in Granada as against 5.3 in the previous year.

He said it was discouraging to see that although production had risen in the last year the GCNA was only able to sell 4.2 million pounds of nutmegs, thus forcing the association to have a large carry-over stock which compounded matters because of a similar situation in the previous year.

"We have been carrying over stocks for the past three years or so, and right now we are holding very heavy stocks on hand, and this is certainly a cause for very serious concern," he added.

Mr Renwick stated that although producers were told in advance that the GCNA would be paying out relatively small surpluses for the crop there was nonetheless some bad reaction from farmers. He did not elaborate. Mr Renwick said the association was only able to pay farmers a surplus of one million dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) in the last financial year for their supplies as compared to the three million dollars in the previous year and four million dollars in 1979-80. The GCNA manager, however, dismissed suggestions that the precarious position of the Grenadian nutmeg industry had to do with the political ideology being pursued by the pro-Cuba administration of Maurice Bishop. Mr Renwick stated that since the leftist government came to power the association had continued its normal trading patterns with all the traditional buyers and that there had been no moves on the part of government to interfere in the normal pattern of trading.

## SAINT LUCIA

CANADA'S TRUDEAU TO VISIT NEXT MONTH

FL141755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1721 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 14, CANA -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is due in St Lucia for two days next month to hold informal discussions with government leaders from 18 Caribbean territories, the Canadian High Commission here said today.

The commission said in a statement that St Lucia's Prime Minster John Compton, whose idea it was to convene the meeting, had already extended invitations to his regional colleagues to attend the February 20-21 Castries talks.

"The meeting will provide an opportunity for the heads of the Canadian and Commonwealth Caribbean Governments to review informally relations between Canada and the states of the Caribbean region," the statement said.

Without giving details, the Canadian High Commission siad Mr Trudeau would discuss current and prospective political and economic circumstances affecting the region and other significant developments in the Western Hemisphere.

Besides Canada and St Lucia, the heads of government of the following countries are expected to attend the talks: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Invitations were also extended to the heads of regional institutions, namely the Caribbean Community (Caricom), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). The commonwealth secretary-general is also expected to be present. The initiative for the proposed Castries informal summit was taken at the last commonwealth heads of government summit in Australia in 1981. It was further endorsed last November when Caricom leaders met in Jamaica.

## TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

### TRADE DEFICIT RECORDED FOR FIRST 7 MONTHS OF 1982

FL072350 Bridgetown CANA in English 2000 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan 7, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago, faced with a decline in revenue from its major export, oil, had a visible trade deficit of 477 million dollars (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) for the first seven months of last year, the government said. This figure compares with a trade surplus of two billion dollars for the corresponding 1981 period.

The government's statistical department, reporting on the first seven-month period last year, said total exports were worth 4,438 million dollars of which 4,359 million dollars were domestic exports. Total imports were valued at 4,915 million dollars.

Trinidad and Tobago recorded a 156 million dollar (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) balance of trade surplus for the month of July 1982. The surplus was more than 300 million dollars less than for the corresponding month in 1981.

In July 1982, the country imported 530 million dollars worth of goods, while exports totalled 686 million dollars. This compares with July 1981 imports of 367 million collars and exports of 1,022 million dollars for a surplus of 565 million dollars.

From January to July Trinidad and Tobago imported goods worth 4,915 million dollars. Total exports amounted to 4,438 million dollars, of which 4,359 million dollars represented domestic exports.

For the period January to July the petroleum sector accounted for 33 per cent of total imports and 90 per cent of total exports. Excluding petroleum, imports amounted to 3,303 million dollars and exports 448 million dollars.